

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 868.—VOL. XIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

PRICE 3D.

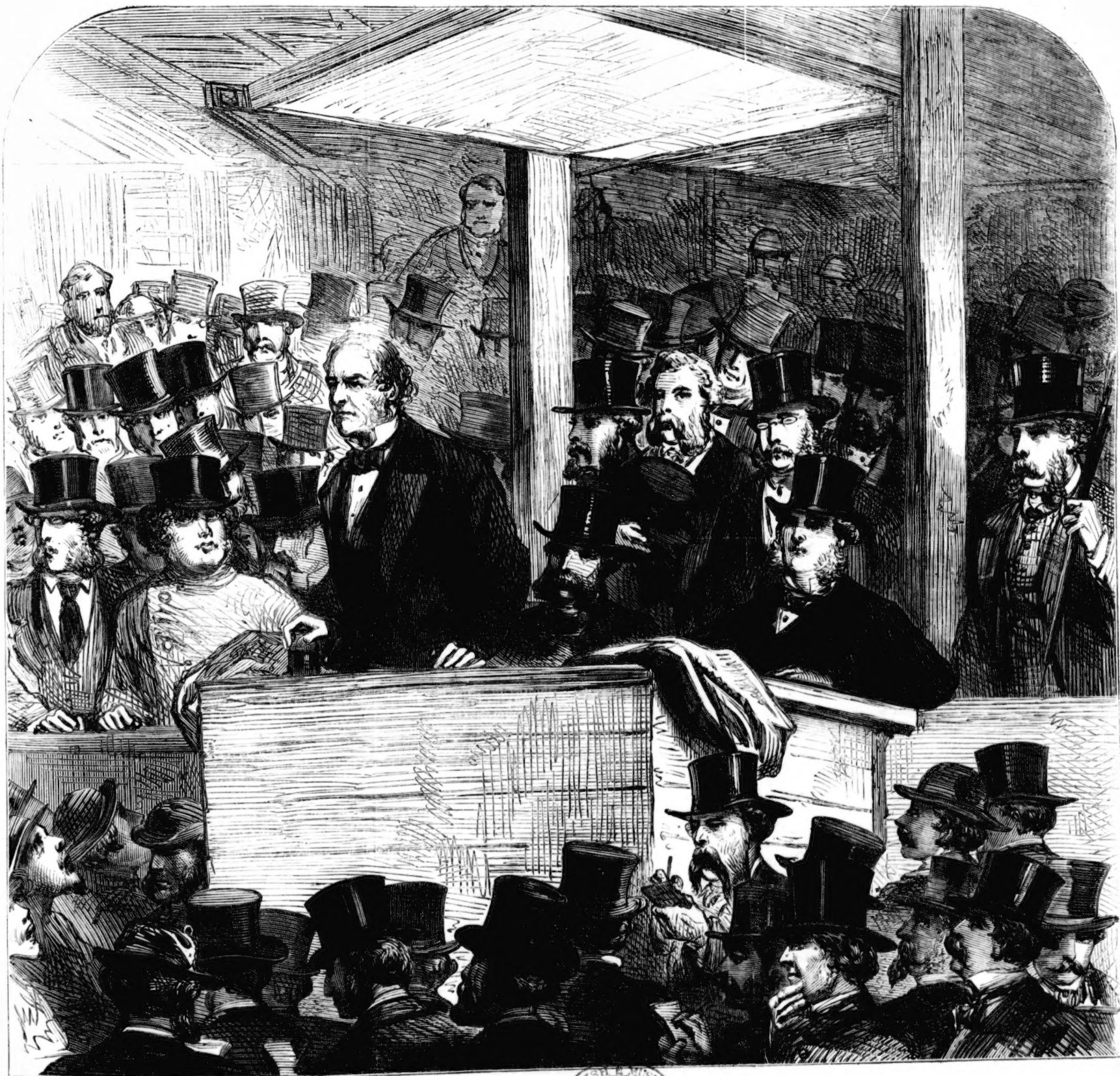
## MR. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH.

"To excuse is to accuse," and therefore we are glad that the Premier, in his Greenwich speech, repudiated the apologetic tone, as to the work done during the last Session of Parliament, which has been much too common with his colleagues of late. That the Session of 1871 was not so prolific in great measures as it promised to be at its opening, and as it might have been, may be quite true; but it is scarcely fair to describe it as a "barren Session," and most unfair of all is it for those to so characterise it who were themselves the chief cause of the barrenness of which they complain—who blighted the summer blossoms which ought to have

borne fruit in autumn. The Conservatives were mainly the parties who hindered legislation, and they are the parties who most loudly complain that legislation was hindered; they have, in fact, played a part very much like that of the wolf in the fable: they first troubled the stream, and then complained that the waters were muddied. One does not look for much fair play—still less for generosity—in party warfare; but such barefaced impudence as this is really "coming it a little too strong;" and it is not well that Ministers should submit to bear the blame of others' misdeeds. They have sins of their own to answer for; some of them blundered egregiously—notably the Chancellor of the Exchequer with

his Budget, and Mr. Bruce with his Licensing Bill; but these blunders, grave as they were, contributed in but a small degree to the wasting of the Session and the hindering of useful legislation, in so far as these were wasted and hindered. That was the work of the defenders of monopoly in military commands and the advocates of undue influence in popular elections; and it is proper that the saddle should be put upon the right horse's back.

In one sense, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were the cause of the common notion that the Session was not fully up to the mark in point of work achieved. They accomplished so much in 1869 and 1870 as to create a kind of



MR. GLADSTONE ADDRESSING HIS CONSTITUENTS ON BLACKHEATH.—(SEE PAGE 252.)



gluttonous appetite in the people; and because as many and as great measures were not passed in 1871, men felt aggrieved, and grumbled because their hungry craving for legislative food had not been fully gratified. But, taking the average of the three years during which the present Government have held office, it may be safely asserted that more good work has been accomplished than was ever done by any Ministry in a similar period of time. The extraordinary performances of 1869 and 1870 created an unusually high standard of comparison, and hence, chiefly, the source of disappointment felt with those of 1871. One great ground of complaint has been that too much was attempted; but that fault, if fault it be, has not been devoid of advantage, for it has permitted of questions being thoroughly canvassed which might otherwise have been hastily legislated upon, and the ground has thereby been cleared for effective action in the future. So that even the Ministerial failures of this year have been of profit, for seed has been sown that will come to fruition hereafter. It cannot always be harvest in politics any more than in nature. A seed-time is needful; and the legislative seed so prodigally scattered by Ministers in 1871 may perchance yield a goodly crop of useful laws in 1872. So let all of us, Ministers included, cease carping about past failures, and devote our energies to future efforts.

While we, in common with Mr. Gladstone's constituents, have reason to be pretty well contented with his deliverances last Saturday afternoon, there is one point on which we cannot help taking exception to his opinions; and that is touching the retention of the hereditary principle in the constitution of the House of Lords. We confess it to be quite true, as Mr. Gladstone said, that Englishmen have "a sneaking preference for a lord;" but we believe this preference is much more social than political, and we very greatly doubt whether Englishmen who have thought over the matter at all have any liking whatever for intrusting legislation to the haphazard of hereditary law-makers. At all events, if they ever had such a weakness, or have it now, the Peers are doing their best to effect a cure; and some substitute for the "hereditary principle"—than which no more irrational principle ever found acceptance among men—will ere long have to be discovered. A reform of the House of Lords, so as to bring it into harmony with the popular branch of the Legislature, is one of those things that are very distinctly "looming in the future;" and no reform can be permanently effectual that does not include a modification, at least, of the hereditary principle, or, what amounts to the same thing, the creation of some other influence that will constitute a check or counterpoise thereto. How the needful change shall be accomplished, and of what nature it shall be, are points as yet involved in considerable obscurity; but a reform of the House of Peers is a matter to which the friends of progress, and Mr. Gladstone as one of the chief thereof, will do well to devote attention. Indeed, they must do so, whether they like it or not; for the notion that wisdom can be hereditary is in itself too absurd, and the inconveniences attending the existence of an irresponsible body of legislators continually hindering the progress of improvement are too great, to be much longer tolerated.

#### THE ELTHAM MURDER MUDDLE.

We were under the impression that there were rules of law in this country to the effect that a man was to be held innocent of a crime until he had been proved guilty; and that, having stood his trial and been acquitted, he was entitled to the benefit of that acquittal, unless and until fresh evidence of his guiltiness was discovered. It would seem, however, that Mr. Newton Crosland and a few other gentlemen have changed—or determined to change—all that. Edmund Walter Pook was tried for the murder of Jane Maria Clousen, and acquitted; but, according to these gentlemen, he is to be held guilty notwithstanding. Now this, we take leave to say, is both exceedingly unfair and exceedingly dangerous: unfair, because to hold a man guilty after he has been declared innocent by a competent tribunal, is the height of injustice; and dangerous, because, if this new rule is to obtain, no man who has once been suspected, however groundlessly, can ever hope for rehabilitation in public opinion. And the evil is aggravated by the lack of logical consistency and the utter absence of good taste with which Mr. Crosland and his friends deal with that wretched Eltham affair. Mr. Crosland wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Eltham Tragedy Reviewed," in which, according to the opinion of several of the metropolitan magistrates, he libelled the young man Pook. Notwithstanding this condemnation, the pamphlet (slightly modified, it is true) is not only still on sale, but is being circulated gratis. A copy was sent to ourselves a few days ago, accompanied by what purported to be an explanation of the author's motives for writing and publishing the work. Those motives are declared to be these:—First, to "expose the wretched mismanagement of a great public trial;" second, "to vindicate the police;" and, third, "to exonerate certain witnesses accused of perjury." With the last reason we have nothing to do, but we submit that the first two motives are utterly inconsistent with each other. The trial was managed by the police; and in "exposing the wretched mismanagement" thereof, Mr. Crosland must consequently condemn, and not vindicate, the police. To prove mismanagement is to impeach the managers; so the police can reap but slender consolation from Mr. Crosland's "vindication."

But Mr. Crosland's bad taste is even more glaring than his lack of logic. The police having failed to discover the perpetrator of a most heinous crime, and a lamentable miscarriage of justice having thereby occurred, one would have

fancied that the wisest and most becoming course would have been to blush for that miscarriage, and, seeing that there was no hope of retrieving it, to have kept silence and let the unhappy affair be forgotten as soon as possible. Not so thinks Mr. Crosland and his friends. They deem it desirable to keep alive the remembrance of a ghastly—a horrible—crime; nay, more, they propose to perpetuate that remembrance by erecting a monument to the memory of the murdered girl, and to place thereon an inscription recording the circumstances under which she perished. Could anything be in worse taste than this? Everyone must—and we are sure does—deplore the poor girl's fate; but why erect a monument to her more than to other victims of homicide? If every murdered person is to have a monument, the country will ere long be studded with these ghastly records. In the interest of good taste and public decency, we hope that the proposal broached at Mr. Crosland's meeting in Greenwich on Monday evening will be no more heard of, and that the originators thereof will sink into the obscurity from which they have but recently emerged, and for which they are evidently best fitted. When they are in the way of erecting a memorial of human crime and folly—for that is what the proposed monument would amount to—we wonder it did not occur to Messrs. Crosland, Farrah, Leno, and Company to inscribe their own names, as the erectors, on the ghastly trophy. That would have been an appropriate way of recording their participation in at least one element—the folly—that led to the Eltham tragedy, and that leads to all similar occurrences.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

M. Thiers has made an important speech, addressed to the members of the Council-General of the Seine and Oise. He said that, although he was not the author of the Republic, it had been committed to his care, and as a man of honour he would fulfil his trust. The Republic had need of greater wisdom than a Monarchy in order to show that it was not incompatible with order. Order was indispensable to the welfare of the country, and the Government could not allow it to be disturbed. France had not been able to regain glory by the sword; she must hasten her enfranchisement by labour and by sacrifices.

Prince Napoleon has resigned his seat in the Council-General of Corsica, and has gone to Italy. According to the advices received by the Paris papers, the Prince's visit to Corsica has been a complete failure. He carried with him a sort of manifesto which, the *Temps* says, had been approved by Napoleon III. and revised by M. Conti. It was believed that if this manifesto could have been delivered in the Council-General it would have produced a great effect throughout France. The Prince, however, not being elected President, was unable to bring it forward with due effect, and sent in his resignation and left the island. The *Debats* says it is quite evident that in becoming a member of the Council he was acting upon a political calculation. Had he wished to attend to the interests of his electors and to the matters which come within the scope of the Council he would not have resigned.

The 100,000,000f. which were voted for the provinces that suffered during the war are now about to be distributed. According to the reports which have been sent in to the Minister of the Interior, the damage done by the invasion amounted to 821,687,908f. The department of the Seine-et-Oise gets the largest share—a little over 20,000,000f.; then comes the Seine, 11,000,000f.; and afterwards the Seine-et-Marne, 6,000,000f. The Meuse is down for 700f., so it cannot have been severely ravaged by the barbarians. It lost, perhaps, one good clock.

M. Victor Hugo has written a long letter on the state of France to the *Kappeler*, which has just reappeared in Paris. M. Hugo says that France had her material grandeur and her moral grandeur. Her physical power has alone been injured; her intellectual power remains intact. She has lost two provinces, but she has retained the world. Military France has given way; but literary France stands erect, and is the envy of the world. M. Hugo is in favour of the dissolution of the Assembly, of an inquiry into the events which took place in March, May, and June, and of an amnesty.

#### ITALY.

The Pope held a Consistory, on the 27th ult., at which eighteen archbishops and thirty-seven bishops—including the Archbishops of Paris, Auch, Tours, Rodez, and several dignitaries of the Italian Church—were present. His Holiness delivered an Allocution, in which he stated that he had called the Cardinals together in order to provide for the spiritual wants of the faithful in Italy. He said that he was ready to suffer more than he had already suffered—even death. In presence of the actual situation in Italy, and listening to the frequent cries of pain of the faithful of that country, he had resolved to fill up the vacant places, merely with the object of providing for the salvation of the souls. He energetically repudiated the guarantees granted to him, and said that he only acted in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Christ, and declared those to be rash and perverse who had attacked the Ecumenical Council in Germany, in meetings or sacrilegious pamphlets. He added that he deplored that those persons had been protected by certain Ministers, and congratulated the bishops who have fought for the Church, especially the Archbishop of Munich, and recommended that prayers should be said for those who had been led astray and for the Church.

The condition of the Sacred College is becoming more and more critical. Cardinal Amat, aged seventy-seven, has had a fit of apoplexy, and is very ill indeed. Cardinal Clarelli, aged seventy-three, has also had a fit of apoplexy at Naples, and came back to Rome in a state which leaves little hope that he will recover. Cardinal Barnabè, aged seventy-one, has gone nearly mad with an attack of gout on the brain; while Cardinal Barilli, aged seventy-one, has had two apoplectic seizures, one after another. Cardinals de Angelis, aged eighty-one, De Alamada, aged ninety-one, and Billiet, aged ninety, are altogether past work, and should they survive the Pope, would be unable to take any part in a conclave. Cardinal Caterini, aged seventy-eight, is in his second childhood. Cardinal Agaglia suffers from a disease which completely prostrates his mental powers. Cardinal Donnet, aged seventy-seven, is also in his second childhood. Finally, the youngest of the Cardinals, Cardinal Milesi, aged fifty-five, is dying of consumption. Here we have twelve members of the Sacred College invalided. On the other hand, there are twenty-four vacant hats. There remain, therefore, only thirty-four Cardinals to form a conclave. It appears that the Pope has quite determined not to create any new ones, in order that his successor may be selected immediately on his decease. In this the Pope is supported by the Jesuits, who are determined, at all hazards, to secure the tiara for Cardinal Capalti. Up to the present time all the efforts of the Catholic Powers to induce the Pope to create Cardinals have proved unavailing. But now the moderate section of the Cardinals, who are opposed to Patrizi and Capalti, begin to be alarmed at the insignificance of their number, and are earnestly urging the Pope to make some additions to the Sacred College.

#### SPAIN.

The Finance Minister, Angulo, after declaring that he accepted the principle of Ruiz Gomez' Budget, has proposed in Committee to tax the external as well as the internal debt 18 per cent. The Committee has not yet decided whether to report in favour of the imposition. The Bourse is much agitated, and prices are falling.

The Minister of War has issued a decree which makes promotion by seniority the general rule in the army. He has also declared his intention to enforce the prohibition of all collective presentations or demonstrations made by officers in favour of their superiors.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Government has received a telegram from the Governor of Goa, announcing that a new revolt is threatened. The Governor says he is prepared, but asks aid from the Ministerial Council.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has sanctioned the International Telegraph Convention recently concluded, relative to the increase of the telegraph charges on all the Anglo-Indian lines to £4 10s. per twenty words.

#### BELGIUM.

The passport system for travellers in entering Belgium from France is now abolished.

#### GERMANY.

The conventions with France have been passed by the German Parliament without debate, and the ratifications have been exchanged. In Tuesday's sitting the Budget for 1872 was brought forward by the Finance Minister, who dwelt upon the necessity of a certain amount of the war fund being placed at the disposal of Government, as well as the establishment of a special fund for the military administration.

Between 6000 and 7000 workmen struck, last Saturday, at Chemnitz, in Saxony. They demand a reduction of the hours of work to ten, with 25 per cent extra for overtime.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Hohenwart Cabinet having resigned, as was anticipated, the Emperor has intrusted the task of forming a new cis-Leithan Ministry to Baron Kellerberg, ex civil governor of Bohemia. The existing Constitution is to be maintained intact—that is to say, the claims of the Bohemians are to be refused. The Bohemian Diet was to meet to-day (Saturday), in order to receive the Imperial rescript. It is feared that Prague will be again disturbed by riotous demonstrations.

#### ROUMANIA.

The Chambers were opened, on Sunday, by Prince Charles in person. His Royal Highness, in his Speech from the Throne, promised that his Government should submit to the House bills for reforming all branches of the administration. The telegraph convention with Austria, the postal convention with Russia, and all documents relating to the Roumanian railway question would also be laid before the Chambers.

#### SERVIA.

A motion for the secularisation of monastic property, brought forward by several members in the Skuptschina, was, after a short debate, referred to the Government, with a request that the latter should, as soon as possible, lay a draught law on the subject before the Skuptschina.

#### GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened on Tuesday by King George, who, in the Speech from the Throne, announced that his Government was on terms of friendship with all foreign Powers. The finances are in a favourable condition. Bills relating to the elections, military matters, and administrative decentralisation would be introduced.

#### TURKEY.

Mgr. Franchi, the Nuncio whom the Pope sent to Constantinople in consequence of the dissensions among the Armeno-Catholic community, and of the cancelling by the Porte of the firman previously granted to Mgr. Hassoun as Civil Patriarch of that community, has taken his departure. Mgr. Franchi's mission promised some success at the commencement. Under the administration of the late Grand Vizier negotiations were entered into, and the basis of an agreement was discussed between the parties. Aali Pacha attached great importance to a concordat between the head of the Roman Catholic Church and the Caliph of the Mussulmans. Besides the favourable effects which such an act was likely to produce in Europe, the late statesman probably considered it as the means of preventing for the future the intervention of France and Austria in the internal affairs of the country, under colour of protecting the Catholics in the East. This consideration, however, has found no acceptance with the new Ministry. The latter's decision is that the Porte, while leaving to the community itself to settle any religious question existing among its members, cannot admit of the intervention of the Holy See in the relations between the Government and the community. A note to this effect has been addressed to Mgr. Franchi, whose mission is thus brought to an end.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A telegram from New York states that warrants have been issued for the arrest of Brigham Young, Joseph Young, Orson Hyde, and Daniel Wells (Mayor of Salt Lake City), for murder committed by Young's order fourteen years ago. Wells was arrested. Hyde has escaped. J. Young has not been found. He is supposed to be in Southern Utah. Brigham Young is reported to have taken to flight. Hawkins, one of the Mormon leaders, has been convicted of bigamy by the Federal Court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad main line has been completed from St. Paul to Breckenridge, on the Red River of the North. An excursion party of officers of the Line and invited guests, filling five passenger-coaches, had left St. Paul for the Red River to celebrate this memorable event.

#### INDIA.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has deported his brother Shureef to British territory. Shureef is represented as the most mischievous and intriguing of the Ameer's brothers.

Persia and Afghanistan have agreed to British arbitration in Seistan. There will be a joint commission in continuation of the Mekhran settlement.

Ataligh Ghazee, of Yarkund, has captured Turfan, and compelled the Tunganis to sue for peace. The struggle was desperate and protracted.

TWO NEW STATIONS were opened, on Monday, on the Great Western line—one at Westbourne Park, and the other called the Royal Oak, in the Harrow-road. At the former station all passengers from Hammersmith and intermediate stations, from the South-Western system, from Kew, Richmond, &c., by way of Hammersmith, and from the districts served by the Metropolitan Railway, who wish to proceed by the Great Western line will in future be transferred to the main line, instead of, as formerly, being compelled to proceed to Paddington. A new station was also opened, on Monday, at Earl's-court, on the West Brompton branch of the Metropolitan District line.

OFFENSIVE OCCUPATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Proceedings taken a few days ago by the Greenwich district board of works, before the police magistrate, against a tradesman at Deptford, for carrying on the business of a tripodder and a boiler of oil so as to occasion a nuisance prejudicial to the public health, have been successful, the works having ceased to be used, upon the intimation given by Mr. Patteson, in inflicting a fine of £10, that this penalty would be doubled on every subsequent conviction until it reached £200. Residents in the metropolis will be glad to learn that the time is approaching when many manufactures of a disagreeable and prejudicial character must cease; for in the Metropolitan Building Act, passed in 1844, there is a provision that at the expiration of thirty years after the passing of such Act no blood-boiler, bone-boiler, tallow-monger, soap-boiler; slaughterer of cattle, sheep, or horses; tallow-melter, tripodder, or similar dealer shall be allowed to carry on such trade within 50 ft. of any dwelling-house or 40 ft. from any public highway.



## THE BURNINGS IN AMERICA.

A LADY'S ACCOUNT OF THE CONFLAGRATION AT CHICAGO.

A LADY sends the following account of the great fire at Chicago to the *New York Tribune* :—

Where shall I begin? How shall I tell the story that I have been living during these dreadful days? It's a dream, a nightmare; only so real that I tremble as I write, as though the whole thing might be brought to me again by merely telling of it. We lived on the North Side, six blocks from the river—the newly-regenerated river, which used to be at once the riches and the despair of our city, but which had just been turned back by the splendid energy of the people, to carry the sweet waters of Lake Michigan through all its noisome recesses. We were quiet people, like most of the North-Siders, flattering ourselves that our comfortable wooden houses, and sober, cheery, New-England-looking streets were far preferable to the more rapid, blatant life of the South Side.

Well, on Sunday morning, Oct. 8, Robert Collyer gave his people what we all felt to be a wonderful sermon on the text, "Think ye that those upon whom the tower of Siloam fell were sinners above all those who dwell at Jerusalem?" which he illustrated by a picture of the present life of our great cities, their grandeur, their wickedness, and the awful, though strictly natural, consequences of our insatiable pursuit of worldly prosperity, too often unchecked by principle; and instanced the many recent dreadful catastrophes as signs that not the Erie speculators alone, not the contractors alone, nor the recognised sinners alone, but we, every man and woman of the United States, were responsible for these horrors, inasmuch as we did not work, fight, bleed, and die, if necessary, to establish such a public opinion as should make them impossible. I came out gazing about on our beautiful church, and hoping that not one stone of the dear church at home had been set or paid for by the rascality which our preacher so eloquently depicted as certain to bring ruin, material as well as spiritual; and so we passed the pleasant, bright day, some of us going down to the scene of the West Side fire of Saturday night, and spying, as from a good distance, the unhappy losers of so much property. About half-past nine in the evening our neighbouring fire-telegraph sent forth some little tintinnabulations, and we lazily wondered, as D— played the piano and I watered my ivy, what they were burning up now. At ten o'clock the fire bells were ringing constantly, and we went to bed regretting that there must be more property burning up on the West Side. Eleven o'clock—twelve o'clock, and I wake my sister, saying, "It's very singular; I never heard anything like the fires to-night. It seems as if the whole West Side must be afire. Poor people! I wonder whose carelessness set this going!" One o'clock—two o'clock; we get up and look out. "Great God! the fire has crossed the river from the south. Can there be any danger here?" And we looked anxiously out to see men hurrying by, screaming and swearing, and the whole city to the south and west of us one vivid glare. "Where are the engines? Why don't we hear them as usual?" we asked each other, thoroughly puzzled, but even yet hardly personally frightened by the strange aspect of the brilliant and surging streets below. Then came a loud knocking at the back door, on Erie-street. "Ladies—ladies, get up! Pack your trunks, and prepare to leave your house; it may not be necessary, but it's well to be prepared." It was a friend who had fought his way through the Lasalle-street tunnel to warn us that the city is on fire. We looked at each other with white faces. Well we might. In an inner room slept an invalid relative, the object of our ceaseless care and love, the victim of a terrible and recurring mental malady, which had already sapped much of his strength and life, and rendered quiet and absence of excitement the first prescription of his physicians. Must we call the invalid? and, if we did, in the midst of this fearful glare and turmoil, what would be the result? We determined to wait till the last minute, and throw some valuables into a trunk, while we anxiously watched the ever-approaching flame and tumult. Then there came a strange sound in the air, which stilled, or seemed to still, for a moment the surging crowd. "Was it thunder?" we asked. No; the sky was clear and full of stars, and we shuddered as we felt, but did not say, it was a tremendous explosion of gunpowder. By this time the blazing sparks and bits of burning wood, which we had been fearfully watching, were fast becoming an unintermitting fire of burning hail, and another shower of blows on the door warned us that there was not a moment to be lost. "Call E— (the invalid); do not let him stay a minute, and I will try to save our poor little birds!" My sister flew to wake up our precious charge, and I ran down stairs repeating to myself, to make me remember, "Birds, deeds, silver, jewellery, silk dresses," as the order in which we would try to save our property if it came to the worst. As I passed through our pretty parlours how my heart ached. Here the remnant of my father's library, a copy of a Bible printed in 1637, on one table; on another my dear Mrs. Browning, in five volumes, the gift of a lost friend. What should I take? What should I leave? I alternately loaded myself with gift after gift, and dashed them down in despair. Lovely pictures and statuettes, left by a kind friend for the embellishment of our little rooms, which had turned them into a bower of beauty—must they be left? At last I stopped before our darling, a sweet and tender picture of Beatrice Cenci going to execution, which looked down at me through the dismal red glare which was already filling the rooms with a saintly and weird sweetness that seemed to have something wistful in it. I thought, "I will save this, if I die for it!" but my poor parrot called my name and asked for a pea-nut, and I could no more have left him than if he had been a baby. But could I carry that huge cage? No, indeed; so I reluctantly took my poor little canary, who was painfully fluttering about and wondering at the disturbance, and, kissing him, opened the front door and set him free—only to smother, I fear. But it was the best I could do for him if I wished to save my parrot, who had a prior right to be considered one of the family, if sixteen years of incessant chatter may be supposed to establish such a right.

What a sight our usually pretty quiet street presented. As far as I could see, a horrible wall—a surging, struggling, encroaching wall, like a vast surface of grimacing demons—came pressing up the street; a wall of fire, ever nearer and nearer, steadily advancing upon our midnight helplessness. Was there no wagon, no carriage, in which we could coax our poor E—, and take him away from these maddening sights? Truck after truck, indeed, passed by, but filled with loads of people and goods. Carriages rushed past drawn by struggling and foaming horses, and lined with white, scared faces. A truck loaded with goods dashed up the street, and, as I looked, flames burst out from the sides, and it burned to ashes in front of our door. No hope, no help for property; what we could not carry in our hands we must lose. So, forcing my reluctant parrot into the canary-bird's cage, I took the cage under one arm and a little bag, hurriedly prepared, under the other, just as my sister appeared with E—, who, thank God, was calm and self-possessed. At last the good friend who had warned us appeared, and, leaving all his own things, insisted on helping my sister to save ours, and he and she started on, dragging a Saratoga trunk. They were obliged to abandon it at the second corner, however, and walk on, leaving me to follow with E—. "Come, E—, let us go," said I. "Go where? I am not going. Where is the use?" he answered; and he stood with his arms folded as if he were interested merely as a curious spectator. I urged, I begged, I cried, I went on my knees. He would not stir, but proposed going back into the house. This I prevented by entreaties, and I besought him to fly, as others were doing; but no. A kind of apathetic despair had seized him, and he stood like a rock while the flames swept nearer and nearer, and my entreaties, and even my appeals to him to save me, were utterly in vain. Hotter and hotter grew the pavement, wilder the cries of the crowd, and my silk and cotton clothing began to smoke in spots. I felt beside myself, and, seizing E—, tried to drag him away. Alas! what could my woman's strength do? There followed another shout, a wild push back, a falling wall, and I was half a block away, and E— was gone. "O God, pity these

poor worms of the dust, and crush them not utterly," was my prayer.

How I passed the rest of that cruel Sunday night I scarcely know. Wandering, staring, blindly carrying along my poor parrot, who was too tired to make a sound, I seemed to go in a dream. Starting north to get help, running back as near to the flames as I could in the vain hope of finding E—, bitterly reproaching myself that I had ever left him for an instant, I passed three hours of which I can hardly give any account. I know that, as I turned wildly back once towards Dearborn-street, I saw the beautiful Episcopal Church of St. James in flames. But they came on all sides, licking the marble buttresses one by one, and leaving charred or blackened masses where there had been white marble before. But the most wonderful sight of all was the white and shining church tower, from which, as I looked, burst tongues of fire, and which burnt as though all dross of earth were indeed to be purified away from God's house for ever. As the tower came crashing down the bells with one accord pealed forth that grand old German hymn, "All good souls praise the Lord." I almost seemed to hear them, and to see a shadowy Nicholas striking the startled metal for the last time with his brave old hands. "If this is right, if it can be right, make me think so," groaned my soul and the souls of many weeping women that night as they fled homeless and lost through that Pandemonium of flame and tumult. Constantly faces that I knew flashed across me, but they were always in a dream, all blackened and discoloured, and with an expression that I never saw before. "Why, C—, is this you?" some frightened voice would exclaim, and a kind hand would touch my disordered hair, from which the hat had long since fallen off, and some one, only a little less distracted, would whisper hopefully a word about E—, that he might not be lost, that the actual presence of flame would arouse him, and so on; and I loved them for saying so, and tried to believe them. Very little selfishness, and no violence did I see there. Neighbours stopped to recognise neighbours, and many a word was exchanged which brought comfort to despairing hearts. "Have you seen my wife and children?" would be asked, and the answer given, "Yes; they are safe at Lake View by this time." "Won't you look out for my baby?" (or Willie or Johnny, as the case might be). Out would come tablets or papers, and names or inquiries would be noted down, even by the man who was making almost superhuman efforts to save a few goods from his burning house. Some friend—it was days before I knew who—took my parrot and forced a little bottle of tea and a bag of crackers into my hand as I wandered, and I had enough myself to give to a friend whom I found almost fainting with heat and fatigue, and who declared that nectar and ambrosia never tasted better. At last I found myself opposite Union Church. Dear Unity! will her little circle of devoted ones ever come together again, and worship sometimes, and work for the poor sometimes, and sing and play in her beautiful under parlours sometimes, and love each other always? I know not; but I know that I wept, and beat my hands together, and raged hopelessly when I saw that the beautiful homes on the west side of Dearborn-street were gone, and the Ogden Public School was one bright blaze, while the graceful and noble Congregational church, next to Mr. Collyer's church, had caught fire. Nothing could save our pride and joy, our darling for which he had made such efforts in money and labour two short years ago, that the fame of Chicago munificence rang anew on our account through the civilised world. I was grieving enough, Heaven knows, over my private woes; but I awoke to new miseries when I saw our pastor's great heart, which had sustained the fainting spirits of so many, freely give way to lamentations and tears as his precious library, the slow accumulations of twenty laborious and economical years, fell and flamed into nothingness in that awful fire. I turned away heart-sick, and resumed my miserable search after the face which I now felt almost sure I should never see again. A new sight soon struck my eye. What in the world was that dark, lurid, purplish ball that hung before me, constantly changing its appearance like some fiendish face making grimaces at our misery? I looked and looked, and turned away and looked again. May I never see the sun, the cheerful daily herald of comfort and peace, look like that again! It looked devilish, and I pinched myself to see if I was not losing my senses. It did not seem ten minutes since I had seen the little almost crescent moon look out cold, quiet, and pitiless, through a rift in the smoke-cloud, from the deep blue of the sky. Two dear children, whom I had taught peacefully on Friday in our cheerful school-room on Chicago-avenue, met me, crying, "Oh! have you seen mother? We have lost her." This appeal brought me to myself. I felt that I had something else to do than wonder and grieve; so I persuaded the lost lambs to go with me to a friend on Lasalle-street, where I felt sure we should find help and comfort, and which everybody supposed would be safe. Indeed, a very curious and rather absurd feature of this calamity was that nobody thought his house would burn till he saw it blazing, and also felt perfectly sure that this was the last of it, and that he and his family would be safe a little further up; so the North-Siders never began to pack up till the fire crossed the river, and then the lower ones moved about to Erie-street, six squares from the river, and then stopped. They were driven by the flames another half-dozen streets, losing generally half of what they saved the first time; then to Division-street, then to Lincoln-park, where heaps and heaps of ashes are all that remain to-day of thousands of dollars' worth of eatables and furniture. Exhausted and almost fainting, weeping and sorely distressed, I finally landed in a friendly house far up on Lasalle-street. As I stepped inside the door, E— appeared, quiet, composed, and almost indifferent. Burnt? Oh, no; he was all right. Did I suppose he was fool enough to stay and be burned? There was T—, too, if I wanted to see her in the parlour. Did I feel reverently thankful? Ask yourself.

## THE FOREST FIRES.

The most heart-rending details are now being received of the destruction of life and the burning of towns and villages in the extensive forest fires which have prevailed in the North-Western States. These fires, the spread and fury of which were intensified by the drought, it not having rained in the sections burnt over for two months, are now subsiding, copious showers having deadened them and prevented further devastation. They occurred in three places. In Michigan, on the west bank of Lake Huron, and in the neighbourhood of Saginaw, an extensive surface has been devastated. A much larger section, combining one fourth the territory of Wisconsin, and bordering for miles along Lake Michigan, has been burnt out in that State. The third fire was in Minnesota, extending north-west from St. Paul. The forests destroyed have been large and valuable, these being the chief timber regions of the north-west, and over a hundred towns and villages and lumbermen's camps have been burnt. The loss of life by these fires exceeds 2000, and thousands more have been severely burnt, of whom it is said that 15 per cent will die. The saddest story is that of Pishtego, Michigan, where 700 persons—one third of the population of the town—were either burnt to death or drowned by jumping into the river which flows through it. This town is in the midst of the forests, and the course of the flames is said to have been so rapid that escape was impossible. Five hundred persons were also burnt to death in other villages and houses near Pishtego. Many thousands of the people of these regions are said to be in an utterly destitute condition; but already food and supplies are being sent them, and, the real state of affairs being known, public sympathy is strongly enlisted in their behalf. These heavy losses, with the fire in Chicago, will have some effect upon the prosperity of the north-west, but it will not be long before the people will recover from the sad blows they have received. The American race has wonderful hopefulness and elasticity.

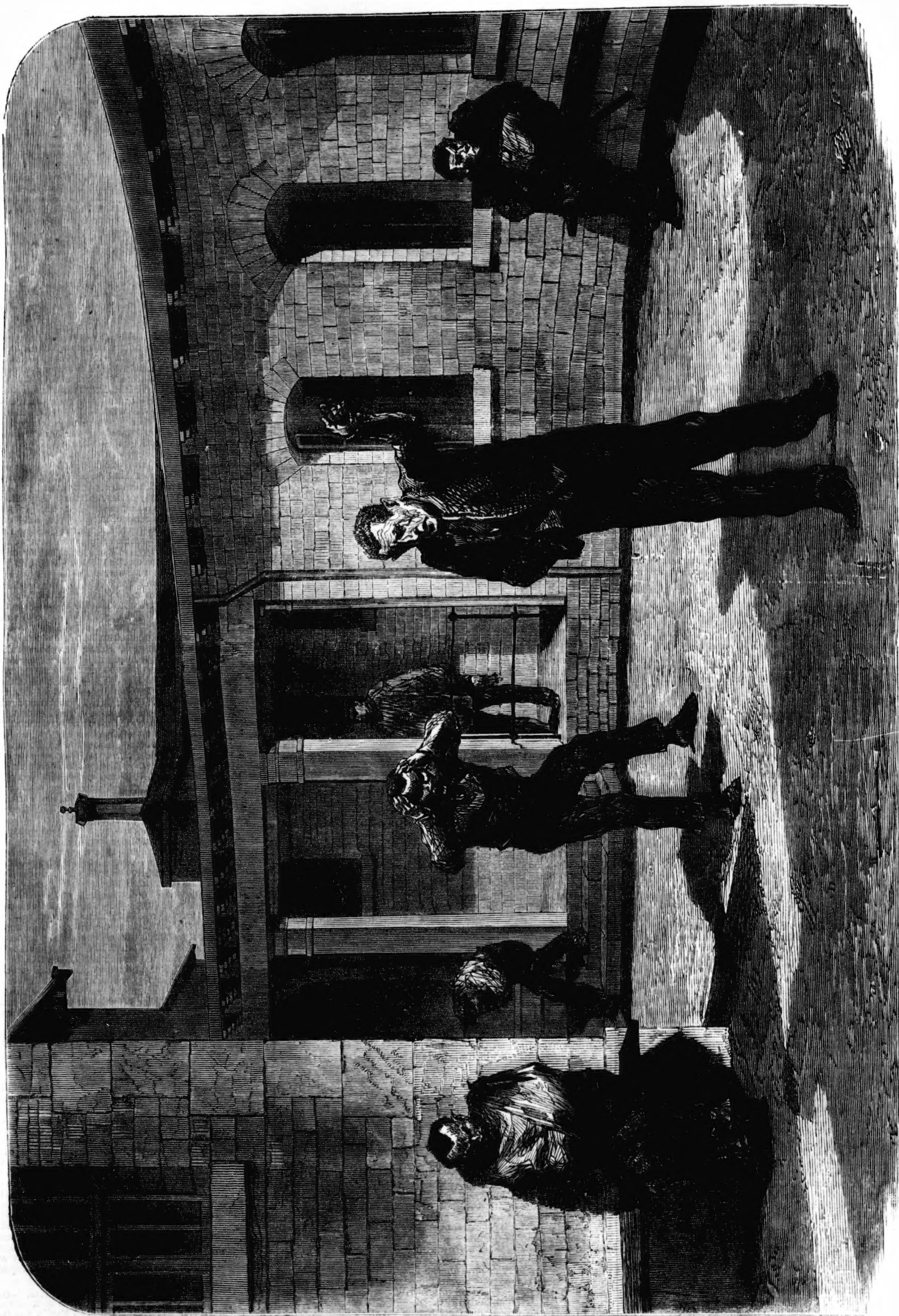
M. LOUIS BLANC is about to start a new paper in Paris, to be called *Le Jour*.

## EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY delivered, at the London Institution, in Finsbury-circus, on Monday evening, the first of what promises to be an exceedingly interesting series of "educational lectures" on "The Elements of the Physiology of Bodily Motion and Consciousness." The series is to consist of eight lectures, dealing with different phases of the subject, and is to be followed by an examination for prizes and certificates, which will be open to all students under the age of eighteen. The benefit of the lectures, however, is not confined to persons of that age, and the attendance on Monday consisted of about 500 eager listeners of all ages and of both sexes. The theatre of the institution, where the lecture was delivered, was quite full, every seat, as well as the standing room in the gallery, being fully occupied. The subject of the opening lecture was, "The Phenomena of Motion and Consciousness Exhibited by the Living Body, and the General Conditions on which they are Dependent." In his introductory remarks Professor Huxley quoted the observation of one of the oldest, and at the same time one of the greatest, of our English philosophers, that "nature worketh by motion"—a saying which had been completely verified by the whole course of modern research. All scientific investigation tended to the establishment of that proposition—namely, that all the visible, tangible, or sensible phenomena of the world are immediately the result of different kinds and modes of motion. But such phenomena as these were not the only phenomena with which we were acquainted under the name of nature. Quite apart from all these several modes of "motion" and their effects there were those phenomena which were best classed under the head of "consciousness." There were those feelings which are called "sensations," and with respect to these and other matters we had certain mental images which we termed "ideas" or "conceptions." Again, a very large proportion of the world of thought was made up of those peculiar inward feelings which were termed "emotions"—feelings of pleasure, pain, joy, sorrow, and so on. And, lastly, there was a very large class of emotions or desires which were intimately associated with the idea of something to be done, and which we were in the habit of grouping by themselves under the head of "volition"—intention, will, or desire to perform some kind of action. Everything connected with the inward feelings came under one or other of these heads, and if any alteration was to be made in this classification it was by putting "volition" under the head of "emotions." For the present, he did not wish to go into all the metaphysical subtleties of the subject, but would deal rather with the broad facts, assuming that there are these two groups of things in the world—the various kinds of motion, and the different sorts of phenomena of consciousness in the living body. These two groups were easily distinguished. There were some of those motions which seemed to go on quite independently of ourselves. As we could not by any effort of volition arrest the progress of the vast torrent of movement going on around us in the streets of London, so neither could we, dropping a pebble from the hand, interfere in the least by the mere force of volition with the rapidity of its fall, nor by any effort of volition move one hairbreadth a feather on the table. It was necessary, perhaps, to speak with some caution on this subject, considering that there were some excellent people (the spiritualists) who actually professed to be able to perform such wonders. If one were able by such means to move even a feather on the table the act would be thought something miraculous, and yet something which was in point of fact as wonderful was performed by any one of us as often as we lifted a hand to our head. This was an act of volition, and it was only because this phenomenon was so familiar to us that it seemed less astonishing than the movement of the feather. Again, there were movements of the body which went on independently of our will, such as the beating of the heart and the closing and dilating of the eye when light is placed near it and withdrawn from it. Hence the distinction between those bodily motions called voluntary and those which were termed involuntary, and the classification of the different motions under these different heads. Then there was a class of motions partly voluntary and partly involuntary—a sort of intermediate class between the other two. Such were the movements of breathing, which we could only control to a certain extent. There was another qualification to be made—namely, that all those movements which we called voluntary were capable, under certain circumstances, of being rendered involuntary. That was to say, we might be made to perform them not only with our will, but in actual contravention of it. This qualification was illustrated in the case of a person receiving an electric shock, when it was impossible for the individual operated upon to prevent the contraction of the muscles. The lecturer went on to notice some other instances in which the will may be more or less overpowered. One person in a company may suddenly throw out his hands in such a way as to make others, according to their susceptibility, involuntarily gape; and he (Professor Huxley) had once a little terrier dog which used to give some odd illustrations of this phase of the subject by setting up an involuntary howling when one would persist in singing in its ear. What he desired to do in the present course of lectures was not to attempt in any way to account for the relations between bodily motions and mental states, under those operations which take place in our consciousness, because he apprehended that at present the nature of that relation was quite incomprehensible; but to examine the facts and show the nature of the links in the chain by which one set of phenomena was connected with the other. With that view he would endeavour at the end of the series of links and working back. He would take, as an illustration of the first step, the wrist or arm. There was a limit to its force of volition which might be measured by the weight which the arm could lift. The weight was its equivalent. That was the first condition to the act of volition. The second condition depended upon the fact of the arm tendon being fastened to the shoulder-blade, for if the tendon were cut between, the act of volition could not of course take place. The third condition was the wonderful powers possessed by the muscle itself—the biceps muscle. Under ordinary circumstances there was merely a soft roundish mass of flesh, but when the arm was bent it became thick and hard. This action or operation of the muscle on a mass of flesh, by which it changes its form, becoming shorter and thicker in proportion, was called the "contractility" of the muscle. The fourth condition depended on the small white cords called nerves, the integrity of which was essential to that change of form. Then there were the spinal nerves, which were equally essential to the performance of the act of volition, the limb becoming paralysed the moment they were cut. That was the fifth condition. The sixth was the connection with the brain. It would be possible to remove a certain portion of the brain and yet leave the man alive; but if that were done the person operated upon would be asked in vain to perform the act of volition. With the brain were connected the auditory, optic, and sensory organs, and all these conditions had to be taken into account in looking at the operations which must be gone through between the brain and the hand before the act of volition is performed. In his next lecture Professor Huxley will go on to treat of "Contractile matter; its structure and properties."

A REAL MINISTER OF "PEACE AND GOOD WILL."—On Monday an unusual occurrence took place in the cemetery of Kingston-on-Thames, when the Rev. C. Burney, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Surbiton, conducted the funeral service at a burial in unconsecrated ground. Some of the deceased's family are Nonconformists, and he was attended in his last illness by a Nonconformist minister; but he having been a hearer of Mr. Burney, that gentleman was asked to officiate at the burial, and at the same time he told that the vault was in the unconsecrated portion of the cemetery. He expressed his willingness to comply with the request, and did so in the presence of a large number of persons. The service of the Church of England was followed throughout; a portion of it being conducted in the consecrated chapel, and the remainder at the grave, as usual. It is understood that the reverend gentleman previously applied for, and obtained, the sanction of his diocese, the Bishop of Winchester, for the step he was about to take.





INMATES OF ST. ANNE'S LUNATIC ASYLUM, NEAR PARIS: THE RAVING MADMAN'S WARD.—(SEE PAGE 285.)



## LIGHTHOUSES.

Not the least noble and among the most useful of the institutions of this country are those beacons set up all along our coasts to tell the mariner how he shall steer his way along the deep, and avoid not only rocks and shifting sands but inland waters that could afford him no shelter. These lighthouses are now national property, and the subject of our illustration, one of the latest additions to these guardians of life and commerce, stands on one of the most exposed and dangerous parts of our north-eastern shores. It is called the "Souter Point Lighthouse," and was designed to give further protection to the growing commerce of the Tyne and Wear. It was brought to the knowledge of the masters and governors of the Trinity House that another powerful light was wanted in that neighbourhood, and accordingly this fine one has been erected, under their auspices, on Souter Point, about midway between the two rivers, where the light will be comparatively free from the dense masses of smoke that are ever sent from these busy centres of manufacturing industry.

The tower is placed at a distance of 245 yards from the edge of the cliff; it is 75 ft. high from base to vane, and shows, at an elevation of 150 ft. above high water, a revolving electric white light of great brilliancy at intervals of thirty seconds; the duration of flash to interval of darkness is in the ratio of one to five, thus giving five seconds for the duration of each flash, and twenty-five seconds for each interval of darkness. Each flash will differ somewhat from that of an ordinary apparatus for oil light, inasmuch as it will appear and disappear suddenly, and be of nearly equal intensity throughout. This apparatus has been manufactured expressly for the purpose, and consists of a portion of a dioptric apparatus of the third order for fixed light; around this is rotated a hexagonal drum of glass, consisting of eight panels of vertical lenses; by these lenses the divergent and continuous sheet of light from the fixed portion of the apparatus is gathered up so as to form distinct beams, which successively reach the observer as the panels pass in succession before him. It is a remarkable piece of optical skill, requiring the utmost care both in mathematical calculation and manufacture; the perfections in both are due to the scientific attainments of Mr. James Chance.

A lower light, also electric, is shown from the same tower at a distance of 22 ft. below the upper light, for marking dangers in Sunderland Bay. Directly this light is opened from seaward it

will show white, and seamen will know that while it continues so they are on the line of Mill Rock; standing further into the shore it will change to red, indicating that they are then in the line of the Hendon Rock and the White Stones. As Mill Rock is a very short distance from the lighthouse, it will be safe to navigate in the white beam, unless close to; but when the red beam is opened, except seamen be going into Sunderland, they should not go farther in shore. If bound to Sunderland, the red beam, with the assistance of the Sunderland pier light, will enable them to avoid the Hendon Rock and White Stones.

This lower light is a novelty in lighthouse illumination, on a principle adopted by the Trinity House engineer, and is from the

invention of Mr. Holmes, will be sounded. This horn is placed 97 ft. seaward of the lighthouse, at an elevation of 85 ft. above high water, and is blown by air compressed by the steam-engine, and sent through a pipe underground to an iron receiver, on which is placed an automatic apparatus which causes the horn to traverse to and fro, and send its sound to every part of the adjacent sea, and regulates the number and duration of the blasts. It is arranged that the number of blasts be two per minute, the duration of each blast being five seconds, with an interval of twenty-five seconds, corresponding with the flashes and intervals of the light. The buildings comprise dwellings for five light-keepers (one principal, who is a duly qualified mechanical engineer, and four assistants),

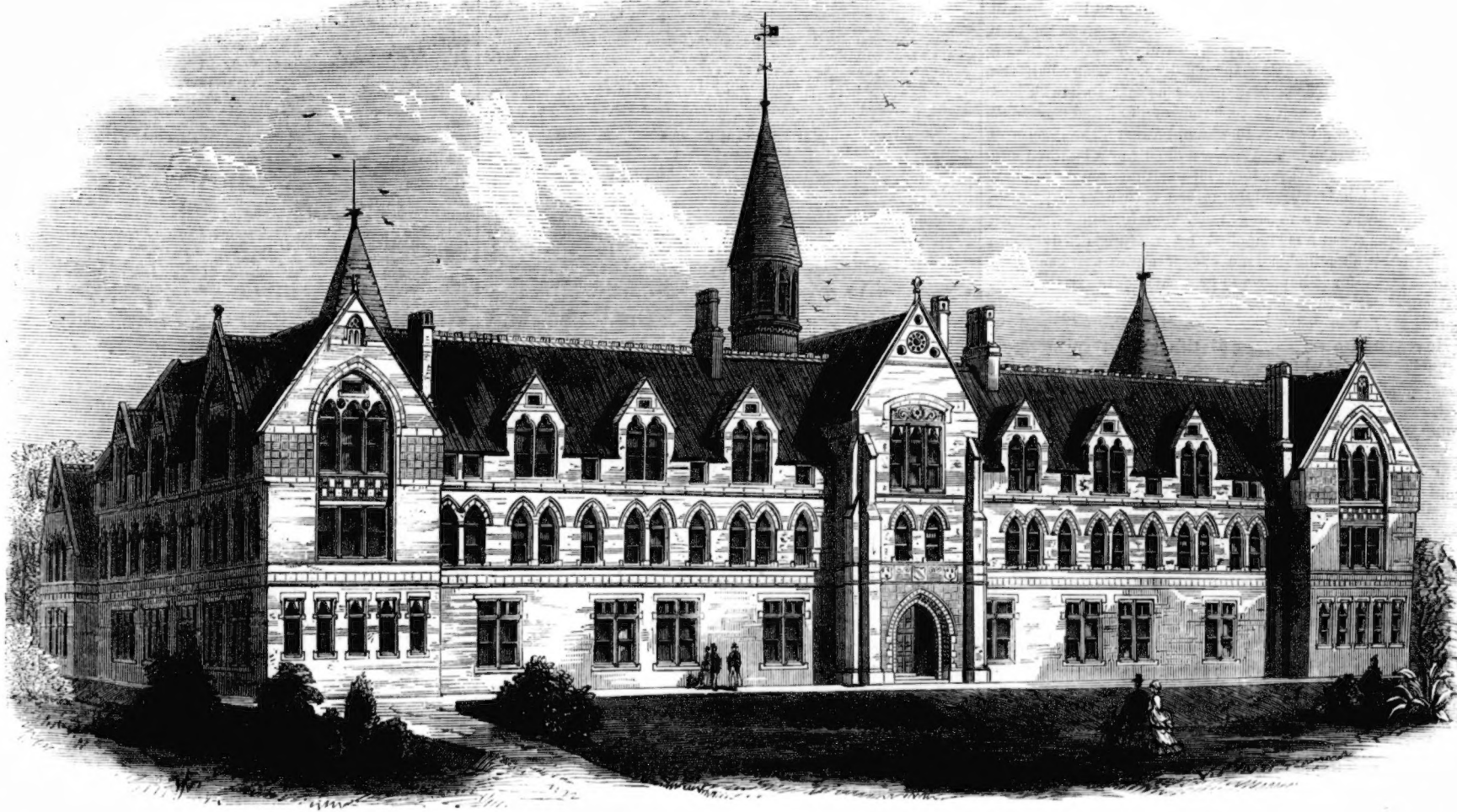
same electric spark as the upper light. To obtain this result the light of the landward side of the spark, which is usually but imperfectly utilised, is collected and condensed into a small cylindrical beam of great intensity, and is sent by reflection down the centre of the tower to the required distance below the upper light, where it is again reflected, and sent through a lower window over the required sector of sea surface. At this lower window a simple but important contrivance has been introduced for cleaning the glass externally in all states of the weather without the necessity of opening the window, or for the lightkeeper in charge to go outside the tower.

The electricity for the production of the spark is generated by one of Professor Holmes's magneto-electric machines, worked by a steam-engine of six and a half indicated horse power. The magneto-electric machine contains fifty-six compound permanent steel magnets, and is driven at a speed of 400 revolutions per minute. The steam-engine, boiler, and magneto-electric machine are all duplicated, in case of accident or want of repair to any part; and during such states of the atmosphere as lights are imperfectly visible both magneto-electric machines will be worked, thus doubling the power of the current of electricity, and consequently the intensity of the light. But, as a further precaution against accident, an oil-lamp is placed in position, and is always in readiness to take the place of the electric light at any moment. The machinery was exhibited at the International Exhibition held at Paris in 1867, with which an electric light was shown every night during five months of the period during which the Exhibition was open, the light receiving high commendation from the international jury.

During foggy weather a powerful fog-horn, also the



SOUTER POINT LIGHTHOUSE, BETWEEN THE RIVERS TYNE AND WEAR.



COLLEGE FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS AT GRAVESEND.



engine-house, boiler-house, coke-store, workshop, and store-room; these are especially arranged for securing the utmost efficiency in the service of the establishment.

The works were designed by Mr. Douglas, and were executed by the following firms—viz., Electrical apparatus and fog-horn, Professor Holmes and Messrs. Buckett Brothers, London; optical apparatus, Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co., near Birmingham; steam engines and boilers, Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., and the Fairbairn Engineering Company, Manchester; and buildings, Mr. Robert Allison, builder, Whitburn. The whole of the scientific portion of the work was carried out under the advice and personal inspection of Professor Tyndall, who took a great interest in the undertaking.

#### FEMALE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE, GRAVESEND.

SOME time ago the Rev. W. Guest, of Gravesend, suggested that a college for the education of daughters of Congregational ministers should be established in that town, and the idea was warmly entertained by the body. Subscriptions were obtained, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., giving a liberal donation; and, a site having been secured and plans drawn up, the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Morley on the 5th ult. The college, which is situated near Milton and adjoining Windmill-hill, is intended for the residence of 150 young ladies, though a smaller number will be provided for in the first instance; and efforts are being made to obtain funds for completing the designs. Mr. Morley has promised £500, in addition to his previous contribution of a like amount, on condition that the whole plan is carried out. The architect is Mr. E. C. Robins.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

For the United Kingdom.—Post Free.  
Three Months . 3s. 10d. | Six Months . 7s. 7d. | Twelve Months . 15s. 2d.  
For the Colonies and those Countries where the Postage is One Penny.  
Three months . 4s. 4d. | Six months . 8s. 8d. | Twelve months . 17s. 4d.  
(In all cases to be paid in advance.)  
Post-office Orders should be made payable to THOMAS FOX, at the Somerset House Post-office, Strand, W.C.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

#### SOCIAL PLAGUE-SPOTS.

THE expression "social plague-spots" is most commonly used, perhaps, to indicate exclusively moral blotches or sores upon the face of civilisation. But it may also be employed to recall to the mind certain ugly holes and corners of social life in town and country—mostly in town; in which holes and corners the mischiefs which obtrude themselves upon one's notice are of a very mixed character, and, so far as the eye can judge, largely capable of being remedied.

Almost every Londoner—we will not go outside the metropolis—must know, within a circuit of a mile or so from his own door, of some court, alley, corner, or cluster of houses which it sickens him to pass by or through. To begin with, the habitations themselves are abstractly little better than pigsties, and, considering that the dwellers are human, a great deal worse. We have in our eye at the moment of writing a nook of this kind, in which, to say nothing of other and worse evils, there is not one inch of room for drying clothes, and the wretched tenantry are forced to hang them out in the open thoroughfare. The owner or rent-taker of these houses is, with shame be it spoken, a woman, who is mercilessly exact in having her rent to the day, and who will not do a thing to make these wretched huts more habitable. All the hours between early morning and sleeping time this court is alive with men, women, and children in different stages of filth, drunkenness, or idleness, as the case may be. Nobody ever appears to wash. Scolding, cursing and swearing, and shaking the children, make up half the visible life of the place. The people appear to live on herings, four for three halfpence, butchers' offal, and "greens" from the 'coster's barrow, in which, however, the greenness is confined to the name. Within a circuit of a hundred and fifty yards there are three beershops and one gin palace, and that one, which is absolutely at the corner of this little heaven below, does a roaring trade. No human being with a nose would—unless impelled by a sense of duty—go through this abominable lane except under extreme pressure of time—for it happens to be a short cut. In its essential characteristics it has, to our knowledge, remained just as it is for fifteen years.

Now, within a mile or so of this place there are great numbers of people of large means; some of them men of business, but some also of independent resources. We believe that Heaven helps them that help themselves, and would sternly denounce all ways of assisting the poor that tend to keep them so, just as we would denounce that kind of "serious" teaching which almost tells them in plain words that, whatever they do, they must understand that poverty is their proper condition. Of charity to these squalid wretches there is no lack, and of preaching there is no lack; and we must respect kind motives. But we take leave to doubt the wisdom of the charity that leaves things as they were, and that year after year, when things are as bad as this. Another thought strikes an onlooker. If one, or two, or three of the wealthy people who live not far off were to set their shoulders to the wheel in a different spirit, perhaps some good might come of it. The better-taught may properly give the initiative to the worse-taught, and may usefully apply their wealth to assist them, so long as there is no "pauperising" carried on. And now let us make a fancy sketch. Suppose a wealthy man, with time to spare from his pleasures, were to go through this beastly alley some day, and, shocked by its sights, sounds, and smells,

to say to himself, "I will draw a chalk line round these abominations, and see what I can do to make them cease," it would surely not be an unworthy resolve. But what should be done? Here we must be more fanciful still; and yet it is a matter of fact that close by this place there is land to sell cheap, on which might be erected more houses than there are in the court in question; houses which, let at much less rent, would yield a good return. To buy up and destroy the bad houses, and build good ones, would cost no more than many a wealthy man has spent on a trivial fancy. And, with the assistance of practical men—lawyer, doctor, police, parish officers, surveyor, or what not—to introduce by degrees better methods of living among the poor tenants of the doomed dens, even while they were still standing, would not be impossible, perhaps. And once get poor people into better houses, and all experience proves that you have before you an incalculable horizon of improvement for them.

We have made a very rough and brief fancy sketch, but the thought present to our mind is something like this. For every spot of the kind we have described there must be in England one or two wealthy men with leisure; or, at least, men who could organise a Joint-Stock Dwellings Association, with limited liability. And there must, besides, be men and women capable in various ways of helping and teaching—without "pauperising"—the already poor. But, if these things be so, it is plain that if, say, a thousand men and women in London were to employ themselves as Mr. Ruskin and Miss Octavia Hill have been doing—why, London would not know itself in a few years. The least sanguine—among whom we reckon ourselves—cannot but feel that, allowing for many drawbacks, much good must result from a chain of such efforts as those of that gentleman and lady. And how many persons are there in the metropolis who could, if they chose, follow in their footsteps!

NO CHANGE.—The Paris papers mention a new trick devised by some schemers, who have turned to account the scarcity of small money now so severely felt in that capital. A number of men have been seen in the habit of visiting in turn various cafés, and, after partaking of refreshments to the amount of 40 centimes, presented in payment a 100f. bank note—the same note passing from hand to hand for the purpose. The café proprietors, being unwilling to cash the note for so small a payment, have allowed their customers to depart cost-free. In order to meet this trick, the waiters at the cafés now inform visitors that if they have nothing but bank notes their orders cannot be complied with.

THE LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.—The Senatus of Edinburgh University met on Monday and considered a letter presented by the executive committee for securing a complete medical education to women, offering to guarantee the payment of any sum that may be fixed by the Senatus for the remuneration of special lecturers for the ladies, should they be appointed; also offering to provide rooms and such accommodation as may be required for the lectures, if the University cannot do so. The Senatus, however, by a majority, declined these suggestions. It is understood that, notwithstanding the great anxiety of mind to which the ladies have lately been subjected, they have all passed their professional examinations successfully.

THE REFORM LEAGUE AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Tuesday night the inaugural address to the members of the Reform League was delivered by Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P. In the course of a long address, he said that there must be an Upper House, but he thought it might be a representative body. It would not be difficult, he believed, to construct a House of Lords that would work harmoniously with the House of Commons. He proposed that the peers themselves should select one hundred of their own body to represent their own claims. He should give to the Crown power to select one hundred peers. The exercise of that selection, of course, would be with the Ministers of the Sovereign for the time being. He should give the members of the House of Commons, as representing the people of the empire, the power of selecting another hundred. We should then have 200 peers representing Sovereign, Lords, and people, according to the constitutional principle which the people recognised. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., also spoke. He said that it struck him that many of the advantages which we in this country derived from a second Chamber might be derived from a body like the French Council of State—a revising body, dealing with legislation, but possessing no power whatever in the nature of a veto.

THE DEMANDS OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The expected pastoral, signed by twenty-five Roman Catholic Bishops, was issued in Dublin on Sunday. The Bishops say:—"We demand for all schools which are exclusively Catholic the removal of all restrictions on the use of Catholic books and religious emblems, and that the right be recognised of the lawful pastors of the children to regulate the whole business of religious instruction, and to remove objectionable books if necessary. That in mixed schools a stringent conscience-clause should be enforced, that the existing model schools should be abolished, and that Catholic training-schools, male and female, should be abolished. As to intermediate education, we demand that the large endowments now monopolised by schools in which we have no confidence; that the national fund then held should be devoted to the encouragement of intermediate education by means of exhibitions, open to the competition of all youths under a certain age. With regard to the higher education, the Bishops claim for the Catholic people of Ireland a Catholic University; but should it please her Majesty's Government to establish a national University, the Catholic people are entitled to demand that in each University there should be one or more colleges conducted on purely Catholic principles, and that the Catholic element be adequately represented in the senate. And this can, we believe, be attained by modifying the constitution of the University of Dublin so as to admit the establishment of a second college within it in every respect equal to Trinity College, and conducted upon purely Catholic principles."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, £990 were voted to the crews of various life-boats for different services rendered during recent storms, and for exercising the boats during the last quarter. Amongst the services rendered may be mentioned that by the Ramsey life-boat, Two Sisters. It appears that last Sunday, during a strong south-easterly gale, and in a very heavy sea, she was the means of rescuing the crew of three men from the schooner Pausilippo, Robert Kissack, master, which, while on a voyage from Whitehaven with coals, had been caught in the gale, and, after losing her mainboom and having her mainmast split, had gone ashore in a leaky state to leeward of the North Pier at Ramsey, and had become waterlogged, the sea breaking heavily over her. It was not without some difficulty, on account of the strength of the wind and sea, that the life-boat was enabled to regain the harbour with the shipwrecked men. The Calston life-boat had also succeeded, on Tuesday, in taking safely into Gorseston harbour the brigantine Norval, of Sunderland, which was found in a sinking state in Yarmouth Roads. It was also reported that, on the occasion of the exercise of the Salcombe life-boat last quarter, in a strong wind and heavy sea, the Kingsbridge packet steamer came out of that harbour bound for Plymouth, Kent, and, shortly after she had passed the Salcombe Mewstone, her machinery gave way, when she became disabled, and rapidly drifted to leeward in the direction of the rocks. The life-boat at once went to her assistance, and eventually the steamer got into the harbour, and on entering the smooth water she was enabled to use her engines and go to Kingsbridge for repairs. A reward of £5 was also granted to six men, who put off in shore-boats and were enabled to save four out of six coastguard men, whose boat had been capsized off the Rossare (Wexford) coastguard station during an easterly gale, on Sept. 29 last. Payments amounting to £1842 were also ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. A contribution of £14 10s. had just been forwarded to the institution by Captain Giles, the master attendant at Kurrachee, India, being the proceeds of an entertainment given, in the Frere-hall of that place, by some ladies and officers of the garrison in the town on behalf of the life-boat fund. The late Mrs. Walmesley, of Connaught-square, had left the society a legacy of £300, free of duty. New life-boats had been sent by the institution during the past month to Walmer, Kent, and Pembrey, South Wales; and it was also decided to form life-boat establishments at Clough Head and Gile's Quay, in the county of Louth. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector, of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY greatly improved in health during last week, and, on Sunday, dined with the Royal family down stairs, for the first time since she went to Balmoral, some weeks ago.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES arrived, on Monday, at Scarborough, en route to the seat of Lord Londesborough, which is situated near that famous northern watering-place. Their Royal Highnesses had a brilliant and right loyal reception.

THE KING OF DENMARK is about to pay a visit to this country to see the Princess of Wales. He will remain here a fortnight, and will then join the Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra in Greece, where he will stay until February. Afterwards the Royal party will travel to Italy, and remain there until April.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has conferred the honour of Knight of the Order of Leopold on Sir Julius Benedict.

MR. CARDWELL, Secretary for War, has offered the Sheffield Corporation £700 as a contribution towards the extension of the main drainage scheme to the barracks. The offer has been accepted.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MUNICH, continuing his persecution of the Old Catholics, has excommunicated the pastors of Kiefersfelden and Tienhausen.

THE FUNERAL OF SIR RODERICK MURCHISON took place at Brompton Cemetery, at noon, on the 27th ult.

MR. W. H. STEPHENSON, the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, is (we learn from the *Observer*) to be made a K.C.B.; and Mr. Monnell will succeed Lord Dunraven as Lord-Lieutenant of Limerick.

LADY MARY EGERTON wishes to say that the money-order for 10s. sent by her to the so-called Madame Louise D'Armanville, was sent at the Chief Commissioner's own request, for the express purpose of detection.

DR. VAUGHAN, the Master of the Temple, has acceded to the request of the Rector and the congregation of St. Andrew's, Holborn, that he would undertake the Sunday evening lectureship in that church, and will enter upon the duty to-morrow, Nov. 5.

MR. CHILDERS is now at Berlin, with his health thoroughly re-established, and he will be in England very shortly.

MR. FRANCIS FOWKE, secretary to the General Hospital, Birmingham, has been selected from a large number of candidates to fill the office of secretary to the British Medical Association.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW is to be opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, Dec. 4. The Marquis of Exeter is the president for the year.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORS OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE have received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who wishes to know whether they would prefer a statutory or a Royal Commission for the purpose of inquiry into the college and University revenues. The right hon. gentleman says the object is simply that of inquiry, and the Commission, however appointed, would not be called upon to make recommendations for the future or to pass judgment on the past.

SIR ROBERT CARDEN has accepted the office of Alderman of the ward of Bridge Without, vacant by the death of Sir F. G. Moon. The ward of Dowgate thus loses its representative in the Court of Aldermen, and a numerously-signed requisition has been presented to Mr. Shield Friswell, asking him to come forward.

MR. LE BRETON, one of the revising barristers for Mid-Surrey, gave his decision, on Tuesday, upon the claims of thirty-seven shareholders in Putney Bridge to vote for that division of the county. Mr. Le Breton's judgment was against the claimants, amongst whom were Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mr. John Hardy, M.P.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS, by John Forster, will be published in November. It will comprise the period of his birth, in 1812, until the year 1842.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES IN THE TICHBORNE CASE are said to have left Australia by the October mail.

CAPTAIN THURPP, late of H.M.S. *Megara*, who arrived in London last Saturday, has reported himself at the Admiralty. A court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Portsmouth to try him, and Rear-Admiral Loring, C.B., is to be the president. The crew of the *Megara* arrived in Hobson's Bay, Australia, on Sept. 28.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE, in addition to his many other gifts to charities, and his labours with the Ambulance Committee during the late war, has established, entirely at his own expense, a hospital for the English at Paris. Until a proper building be erected, it will be conducted temporarily in spacious premises in the Rue de la Révolte. The situation of the new building will be in the neighbourhood of Passy, and it will be extensive enough to contain thirty beds.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BALLOT SOCIETY have adopted a resolution expressing satisfaction at the tone of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the question of secret voting.

THE LIVERPOOL RECORDER, on Monday, sentenced a policeman named Davies to penal servitude for five years for robbing a shoeblack of 8d.

THE NEW EXPEDITION organised by the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has been in preparation for a considerable time, has just started for the Holy Land. It is under the charge of Captain R. W. Stewart, R.E.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, it is said, is going to impose a tax upon maces, news which has caused a great sensation at the Vatican.

THE CIVIC PROCESSION OF Nov. 9 will use the Thames Embankment both in going to and returning from Westminster. The traffic through Fleet-street and the Strand will, therefore, not be interrupted.

THE GERMAN NAME for a tram-car is "Pferdestrasseisenbahnwagen." It looks formidable, but so would the English equivalent if written in one word, in the German style, thus—"Horse-drawn-railway-carriage."

WILLIAM ANTHONY, who is in custody on charges of wholesale incendiarism, underwent another examination, at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, when he persisted in declaring that he knew nothing about the fires, and that all the witnesses were mistaken. He was again remanded.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO THE EXCHEQUER from April 1 to the 28th ult. were £36,231,806, an increase of more than £1,100,000 upon the returns in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £42,381,239. On Saturday last the balance in the Bank of England was £861,081; and in that of the Bank of Ireland, £262,457.

A CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE, leading from Woodhouse to Wanders Flats, was heard, at the Lifford Petty Sessions, last Saturday. The defendant pleaded that he had acted erroneously and in ignorance of the law. The prosecution was withdrawn on condition of the pathway being again thrown open to the public.

THE LAMBETH VESTRY have resolved to take legal proceedings against the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway in regard to the nuisance caused by the percolation of water through the railway arches and bridges. The company, it was stated at the meeting at which this resolution was adopted, had treated the remonstrances of the board with "indifference and silence."

FLORENCE COWPER, the woman who is accused of having imposed upon many by the assumption of an aristocratic name, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial from the Marlborough-street Police Court, on a charge of stealing a watch.

ROBERT KELLY, alias Pemberton, was, on Monday, put upon his trial in Dublin for the murder of Head-Constable Talbot. The Solicitor-General and Sergeant Armstrong are the leading counsel for the Crown. The trial is still in progress.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY have, we are informed, determined on the immediate construction of another double line of rails between Stafford and Crewe. The contract for the embankments, cuttings, ballast, &c., has been let to Mr. W. Moss, of Stafford. The cost will be nearly £120,000, and the work will employ 800 men for two years.

ALFRED HAYES, the youth charged with the murder of George England, at Gravesend, was taken before the borough magistrates on Monday. It will be remembered that the deceased interfered in a quarrel at a public-house, when he was knocked down and stabbed by the prisoner. He was committed on the charge of manslaughter only.

A GROUP OF FRENCH LEGITIMISTS have subscribed for a gold pen value 50,000f., to be presented to the Count de Chambord on New Year's Day. The pen is already made, and exhibited privately by M. Langlois, the artist who executed a design for a sword of honour which Marshal M'Mahon declined to receive.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS has had a proposal laid before it for widening the Strand by removing the Church of St. Clement Duns to a portion of the site cleared for the new law courts. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Street, with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The subject was referred to the works committee.

MR. ALDERMAN BUSE, M.P., on Monday, presided over a conference of representatives from the London vestries to consider the manner of raising local and imperial taxation. It appeared to be admitted that the influence of combination was required in order that the existing inequalities might be remedied, and a resolution was adopted recommending the vestries to co-operate with the Metropolitan Poor Rate League.



## THE LOUNGER.

I ALWAYS shrink from the subject of religion, and avoid it as much as I can. My special duty is to write about politics, politicians, and social questions; but religion enters so largely into politics and social questions, that at times it is impossible to steer clear of it. Here, for example, is that London School Board, elected to establish schools forthwith in the metropolis, cannot get to work because the religious difficulty stands in the way; and they have been talking about the difficulty six days. Six days! Since the board was elected it is probable that twenty days have been consumed, if not wasted, in talk upon this matter. If, then, one wishes to notice these lengthened debates, one cannot keep clear of religion. I shall presume, therefore, to give some thoughts which have come into my mind whilst it has meditated upon this subject.

"It is necessary always," said Leibnitz, a great German philosopher of the seventeenth century, "to distinguish between the religion of Christ and the Christian religion." Leibnitz died 155 years ago, and still the necessity exists, and has, I think, become a more urgent necessity than ever. Leibnitz could only utter this idea of his in words. He could not get it realised in deeds in his time—could not, indeed, do anything in the way of attempting so to realise it. But, having got a clear stage—having got full liberty to realise this idea in acts—it seems to me that the duty so to realise it is now imperative. Indeed, I have come to think that the great question of the day is, how to conform the so-called Christian religion to the religion of Christ; or, in simple language, having wandered through long ages from the teaching of the Divine Master into interminable theological jungles and quagmires, how to get out of them, and return to the simple, beautiful, intelligible religion which the Master, by spoken words and a life embodying that religion, taught mankind. This, to my thinking, is, or ought to be, the great question, the new Evangel, of the day. This, reader, is my belief; not merely formed suddenly, but a belief which came to me many years ago, and has been growing in strength ever since. When I first began to form this opinion, if I had uttered it I should probably have had to endure social ostracism. But there is no danger of that now. It is no novelty. The idea permeates all our first-class philosophic literature; it irradiates our poetry; and it is even plainly discernible in our best novels. But my readers may ask, what has all this to do with the religious difficulty and the debates of the London School Board? Why, this. If we could but get the so-called Christian religion conformed to Christ's religion, we should have no—or but a trifling—religious difficulty; for these men are fighting for or against theological teaching in public schools—not against the teaching of Christ.

The *Times* of Monday says:—"The people of this country spend in drink, we are told, £100,000,000 a year. Since Mr. Bruce's bill was withdrawn it has been asserted that it would have cut down that expenditure to £50,000,000." One hundred million pounds spent in drink in the year! I have no doubt that the readers of the *Times* were startled by the fact. I confess, though, that I was not one of the startled; for I immediately began in my mind to calculate what this was per head. I took the population at 30,000,000. It is, I have discovered since, 31,465,480; but 30,000,000 is near enough; and I found that the cost per head per annum is £3 6s. 8d.; per week, about 1s. 3d.; per day, about 2d. Then I reckoned up what it cost my family—all very moderate drinkers, I can assure you, Mr. Editor—and I discovered that, moderate as we are, we go far beyond that expense. In the kitchen quite twice a day is spent; and altogether, without going into particulars, I should say that the drink for a family of five people, all grown up, touches £26 a year, or ten shillings per week; and to keep it within this limit you must have no expensive drinks. Supposing, now, you drink every day a bottle of claret costing 1s. Not exciting tipples this, nor is the quantity immoderate; but the cost per week would be 7s., and the cost per year £18 4s. Well, pondering these calculations, and remembering that very many thousands of people in this rich country, quite moderate drinkers, daily drink very expensive wines, and on the other side not forgetting that the teetotallers drink no spirituous liquors, and that a very large number of young children are also total abstainers, I could not come to any other conclusions than these:—First, that the alarming-looking aggregate sum of £100,000,000, when examined, as I examined it, is not, after all, so very alarming; secondly, that far away the greatest part of this sum is spent by quite moderate drinkers; and, lastly, if an Act should be passed which will really reduce the sum by one half, we moderate, sober drinkers should have to deprive ourselves of a considerable part of our moderate allowance. But no such Act can be passed. All that Mr. Bruce can hope to do—and this, indeed, is all he wishes to do—is not to deprive the people of their drink, but only of their drink in excess; and if he should succeed, the money "saved to the country, to be spent on other things," as the total abstainers put it, will be only the money which is expended by people after they have had enough. I have supposed that this is all Mr. Bruce has a wish to do. I will go further, and say that he has no right, nor has the Parliament a right, to attempt more. And what would this money amount to? Fifty millions?—no; nor ten, nor five. The truth is, the whole question is beset with exaggeration. I doubt whether drunkenness is really on the increase. In my young days, say fifty years ago, the higher class drank heavily, and so did the shopkeepers too—drank much more than they do now. Indeed, the majority of them were tipplers, if not drunkards. But this is all changed. The increase of drunkenness, then, if there be any, must be looked for in the artisan and lowest classes. Well, I have no statistics; there are no trustworthy statistics; but of this I am sure—viz., that I do not see more drunkenness now than I used to see fifty years ago. I suspect it is in this as it is in other cases. Drunkenness has not much, if at all, increased; but there is more noise made about it.

It is very well known that you cannot kill a fallacy. Fallacies seem to be indestructible—immortal. I suspect there are fallacies now roaming about the world which were confuted and thought to be killed outright before the Flood. Solomon, 3000 years ago, penned several thousand proverbs, most of which, if not all, were aimed at the fallacies of his day; but it is doubtful whether he effectually destroyed one, such is their vitality. Here is one of his proverbs, aimed at a fallacy which he certainly did not kill:—"It is not good," he says, "that the soul be without knowledge." No doubt, in his day, there were people who thought that it was not good to give knowledge to the people, and this is the Royal philosopher's answer. Then, coming to quite modern times, had we not, some forty years ago, to combat this fallacy? How often used we to hear from Tory squires, parsons, and other dull people, that it was wrong to educate the poor, as education would unfit them for the duties of their station! We argued against these stupid people; we quoted the Bible against their fallacy, and, for a time, we in a measure silenced them; but we did not kill the fallacy, for every now and then it perks up its head again, and smirks and mows as impudently and as unshamed as if it had never been confuted. Take this, for example, from a speech delivered lately at Liverpool by Dr. Goss, a Roman Catholic Bishop. "Ignorance," he says, "is not necessarily an evil to anyone." Solomon says it is. This Bishop says it is not. And then we have this old, thousand-times confuted stupidity. He says:—"Is it not a fact that when servant-girls can read they spend their time in sending love-letters to all the world, and that when they should be making the beds up stairs they were reading the last new novel they could lay their hands on? Their mistresses supposed, poor innocent souls, that the girls were hard at work, when, in reality, they were seated in the easiest chair they could find, losing themselves in tears over the romantic stories of the loves of people that never existed." But then the Bishop belongs to a Church which confessedly believes that "ignorance is the mother of devotion."

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The London theatres are all well at work, and are not likely to be disturbed until Christmas. Next week the St. James's will be taken up with French plays, M. Raphael Felix having determined to commence a season at this busy time with the Lafontaines and a very fair working company. The Opera Comique, which looked as if it must hold out until the Comédie Française returns next year, is to begin a new campaign with—of all things in the world—a German opera-bouffe company. Fancy the stolid Germans, with their notions of high art and asceticism, taking to opera-bouffe in their old age! I imagined that Hamlet was considered quite a frivolous amusement in Germany; and I am sure that their comedies are the very driest of reading. What they can be when acted I shudder to think. The only theatre in all London which steadily holds out is the Charing Cross—though, by-the-by, I must couple with it the Holborn—which came to signal grief the other day.

The pretty rendering of Ariel by Miss Henrietta Hodson, the bold and vigorous reading of Caliban by Mr. George Kignou, and the careful elocution of Mr. Ryder as Prospero, are the points most worthy of notice in the revival of "The Tempest" recently presented at the QUEEN'S. I applaud the endeavour of the management to induce an interest in a Shakespearean revival; but, as a rule, the acting is anything but first rate; and the scenic glories are but so-so. The revivals at Sadler's Wells and at the Princess's were far more satisfactory, and, somehow or other, an arrangement appears to have been made for making even the spectacle tedious. I do not suppose that worse acting in certain characters has ever been seen. Miranda and Ferdinand are the most commonplace dummies; and the King Alonso, who has evidently anticipated the death of his son, and appears directly after the shipwreck in black gloves and legs in mourning, gives the best possible example how fatal is the style of the untutored tragedian. I am puzzled to know why the mournful king, just shipwrecked on a desert island, should appear so promptly in mourning. I have heard of a gentleman who ascended Mont Blanc with his wife and descended with a hat-band; but, saving this instance, I have never known a case of such rapid grief. As for the King's courtiers, they were even a greater nuisance than the King. Trinculo is an extraordinary specimen. He reminds me of the late Mr. Roxby, who, I suppose, was the worst Roderigo ever seen. The proud distinction of being the worst Trinculo belongs to Mr. Crabb. There was but one most expressive criticism passed on this gentleman in the course of the evening. "Where did they pick him up?" If "The Tempest" runs during the next month the management may think itself lucky. The said management will doubtless put out a placard stating that Shakespeare has failed for want of proper support; but, if the truth were told, it would be owned that "The Tempest" was unattractive owing to the tenth-rate character of the acting and the want of originality in the scenery. The said scenery is pretty enough, but not striking. No particular picture lingers on my memory, and, as a rule, I am very susceptible to beautiful sights and sounds.

The general stage decoration, containing, among other things, the model of a yacht; the promising acting of a young and very welcome actor, Mr. Markby; the marvellous make-up of Mr. John Clayton as Baby Boodle, a dense but good-natured officer; and the general cleverness and point which never forsake Mr. Gilbert's dialogue, are the chief characteristics of the new comedy, "On Guard," produced at the Court last week. Mr. Gilbert, I will own, has written better plays; but I must say the critics have rather judged the general effect of the comedy as played than the intrinsic merit it possesses. The author is of course responsible for allowing Miss Brennan to play the hero, and I am disposed to think that, under other circumstances, a very different verdict would have been recorded. Mr. Gilbert never in his life gave us anything that was dull, and this is no exception to the rule. Faults the comedy undoubtedly possesses; but at this moment there are many plays—yes, comedies—which could not hold a candle to "On Guard," received with enthusiasm. Mr. Markby is really a very promising actor. I look forward to his next chance with the greatest interest. He is young and has everything before him, and I am happy to record the first appearance of a young actor who will not break his heart because he is not dressed up, night after night, like a tailor's dummy. Mr. Markby is evidently too much of an artist, and is clearly too much accustomed to the clothes of a gentleman, to sigh for them when he is before the footlights. Whatever mark he makes will be made without the assistance of stick-up collars or a coat which has received the collected inspiration of a whole firm of tailors. Mr. Markby has to learn tact and to avoid awkwardness; but you can see at a glance that he has received the education and has the tastes of a gentleman.

In accordance with the request of a great many of the patrons of the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, the entertainment by Mr. William Brough, entitled "A Peculiar Family," which on its production met with unusual success, will be again performed, on Monday, Nov. 6, but only for a short time, as an entirely original work by a popular author is in active preparation. "A Peculiar Family" will be seen to greater advantage than formerly, as the company now includes Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. Corney Grain, all of whom will be included in the cast.

THE STEAMER BANGON, on leaving Point de Galle for Australia, on Wednesday evening, struck on a rock in clearing the harbour. She sank six hours afterwards. The passengers and crew were saved, and the mails partly.

THE FINE PARQUET FLOORS of the Manchester New Reform Club-house, mentioned by us last week, were manufactured by the Ilfeld Parquet Company, Bonn, Germany.

A MAN NAMED KILRAGAN was, on Monday, charged at Manchester with having been concerned in a seditious murder committed thirty years ago. The information which led to Kilragan's arrest was given by one Michael Parry, who was twelve years of age at the time when, at Dromore Fair, he saw the prisoner join in an attack upon a poor fellow named Giblin, who did not survive. The prisoner was remanded.

THE MAGIC LANTERN has been successfully applied in London, *Galignani* says, to the study of diseases of the skin by Dr. Balmanno Squire. A transparent photograph of the patient is taken, and then placed in a magic lantern; a strong hydro-oxygen light casts the figure enlarged on a white sheet, and in this way the smallest details are brought out with astonishing minuteness.

A MARRIED WOMAN, named Jane Hiswell, aged fifty-four, the wife of a labourer in the employ of Mr. P. Mathews, of Aldworth, Berkshire, was assisting her husband, a few days ago, at Turville farm in threshing barley. She was employed shaking the barley up on the top of the machine, and at the dinner hour was in the act of stepping on the ladder for the purpose of descending when, seized probably with giddiness, she fell back into the mouth of the machine. She shrieked out, "Lord have mercy upon me!" Her foot and boot passed through the machine, and she died in a few minutes after she had been extricated.

A SHOCKING CASE OF PARRICIDE occurred on Sunday at Crony, in Jersey, under the following circumstances:—A man, named Hilaire Vonneau, was partaking of the mid-day meal with his wife and his stepchildren, a girl and a boy, the latter aged fifteen years, when an angry altercation took place between the stepfather and the lad, in which the latter received a box on the ear. Getting violently excited, the lad rushed at his stepfather with the knife he was using at his dinner, and plunged it deep into his abdomen. Vonneau fell to the floor mortally wounded, death resulting in a few minutes. The lad has been arrested.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION.—The late Dr. Robert Chambers bequeathed to the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh a manuscript in ten volumes, entitled "The Lyon in Mourning." This curious and valuable collection of manuscripts is altogether unique. The collection originated in the painstaking enthusiasm of the Right Rev. Robert Forbes, a Bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church, who was settled as a minister of that communion in Leith at the time of the Rebellion of 1745. Falling under suspicion as a Jacobite, dangerous to the Hanoverian dynasty, he was for a time confined to Edinburgh Castle, and liberated on the restoration of tranquillity in 1746. He then commenced to write the history of the rebellion. Fixed inside the boards of several volumes are certain much-prized relics, such as a piece of the Prince's garter, a piece of the gown which he wore when obliged to disguise himself in a female dress, a piece of the apron string which he had worn, received from the hands of Flora Macdonald, and a piece of the waistcoat which was given to him by Macdonald of Kingsburgh.

## CHICAGO AFTER THE FIRE.

We have already published some description of Chicago before the fire; and the lady's account which appears on another page tells what the city was like during the conflagration; so, perhaps, readers will be glad to have some notion of how things are in Chicago since:—

"With tears for the dead and dying, with sorrow and tender care for the maimed and sick, with faith in God and stout hearts in our breasts, we now begin to clear away the ruins." In these words the *Chicago Tribune* concludes its first leading article in the first complete number it issued after the fire. This number of the *Tribune* is itself a marvel of the renewed enterprise of the city. Its offices were swept away and its plant destroyed; yet in less than a week the paper appears again in its old form, and with every appearance of its old energy and prosperity. The first number is, of course, full of the fire; but there is not a word of lamentation. It gives, in the words we have quoted, the keynote of the situation; and its leading articles discuss the distribution of relief, the national sympathy, the causes of the conflagration, and the action of the Board of Trade. There is also a leader on the sufferers in the north-west, and just a glance at the Republican victories in Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Ohio. The whole tone of the paper is courageous and hopeful. The week of the fire was one of dreadful confusion and depression; but by the first Monday after it "the systematic work commenced by the Relief Society, the rebuilding movements on the burnt district, the orderly conduct of the more needy sufferers, the presence of the military, the discovery that the cylinders of the great pumping-engines are unharmed and will surely be at work in a short time, and, finally, the resolution of the banks to resume payments in full, have combined to put a much more cheerful aspect on affairs." The people have surprised themselves. "Let them go on as they have begun, not calling on Congress or the gods for donations or stay laws, and they will come out of the fire right side up, and presently we shall have our own Chicago again, nobler and more beautiful than before." But the self-help of the Chicago people is not more striking than the willingness of other cities, even rival cities, to send help and succour. The *Tribune* grows eloquent over "the national sympathy." The fire ended all rivalries. "Before the fire had ceased its ravages trains laden with supplies of food and clothing had actually reached the city. St. Louis and Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Louisville were active even while the fire was burning in providing for the relief of devastated Chicago." "The Samaritans have outlived the Levites, and there has been no such thing as passing by on the other side." Some American cities have made contributions equivalent to a dollar a head for all their inhabitants. "Words fail to express the grateful feelings of our people," writes the *Tribune*. "Men who braved the perils of the dreadful Monday, who witnessed the destruction of all their worldly goods, and who with their families struggled for life upon the prairies during the awful destruction, and bravely endured it all, could not restrain the swelling heart or grateful tears when they read what the noble people of the country had done for Chicago." Still Chicago does not want it all. It remembers the sufferers in the devastated north-west; and the *Tribune* approves the action of the Mayor of Milwaukee in asking that contributions should be directed towards the burned districts in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Their losses, says the *Tribune*, have been quite as great as those of Chicago; "at the same time the remoteness of the afflicted quarters at the north from news centres will prevent their affliction from becoming so well understood by the world at large as those of Chicago."

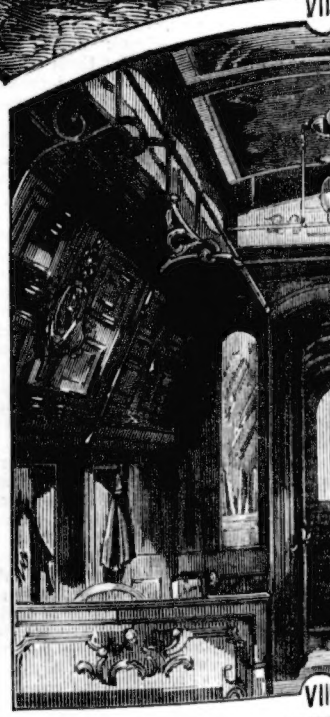
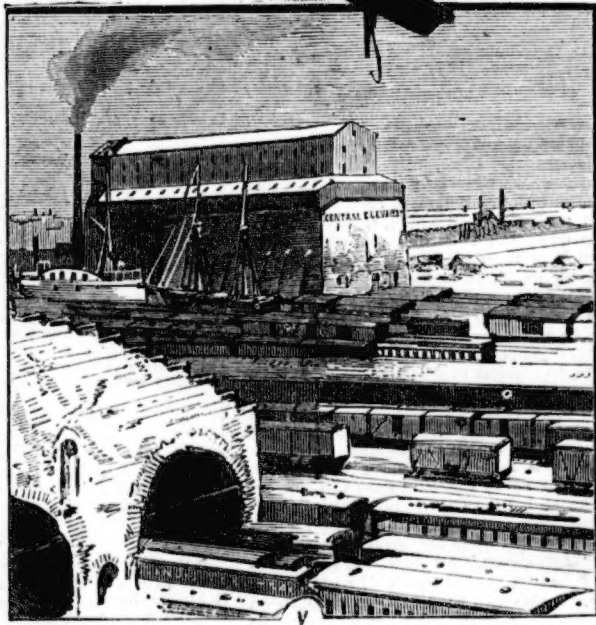
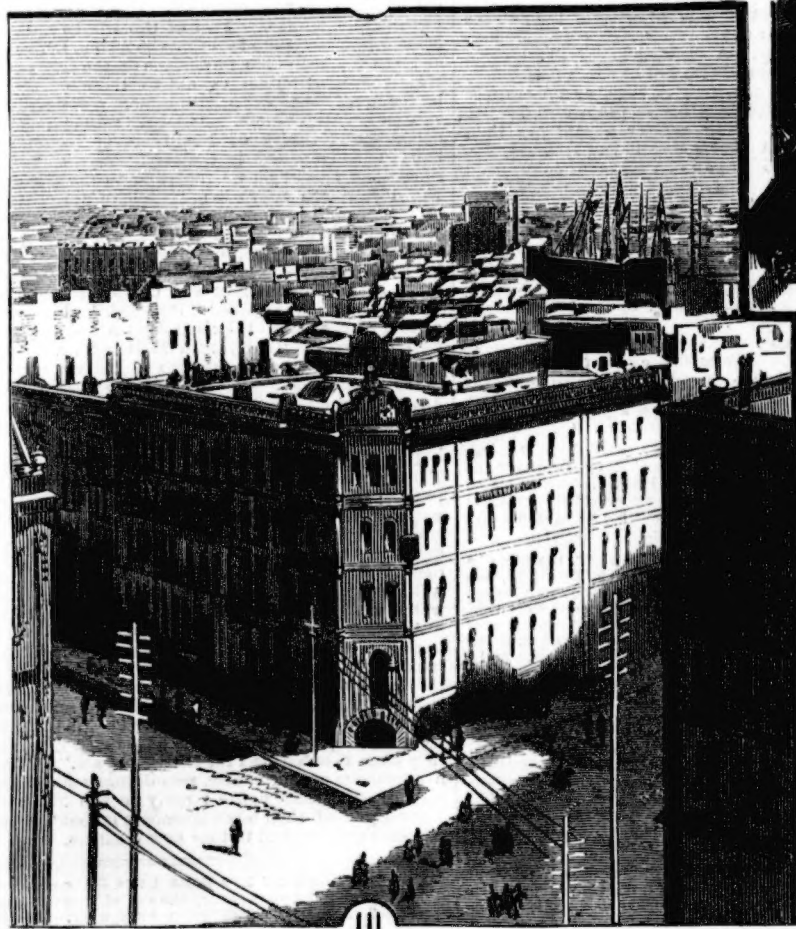
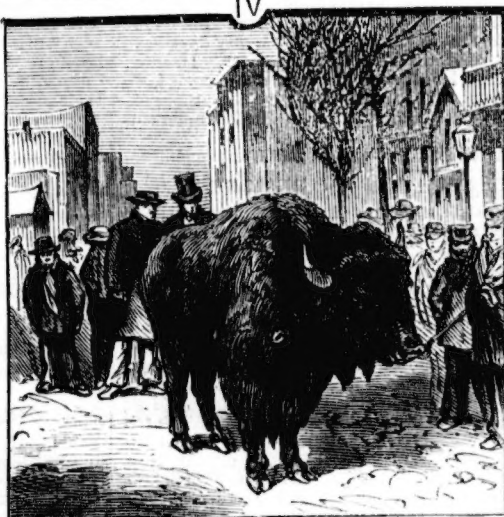
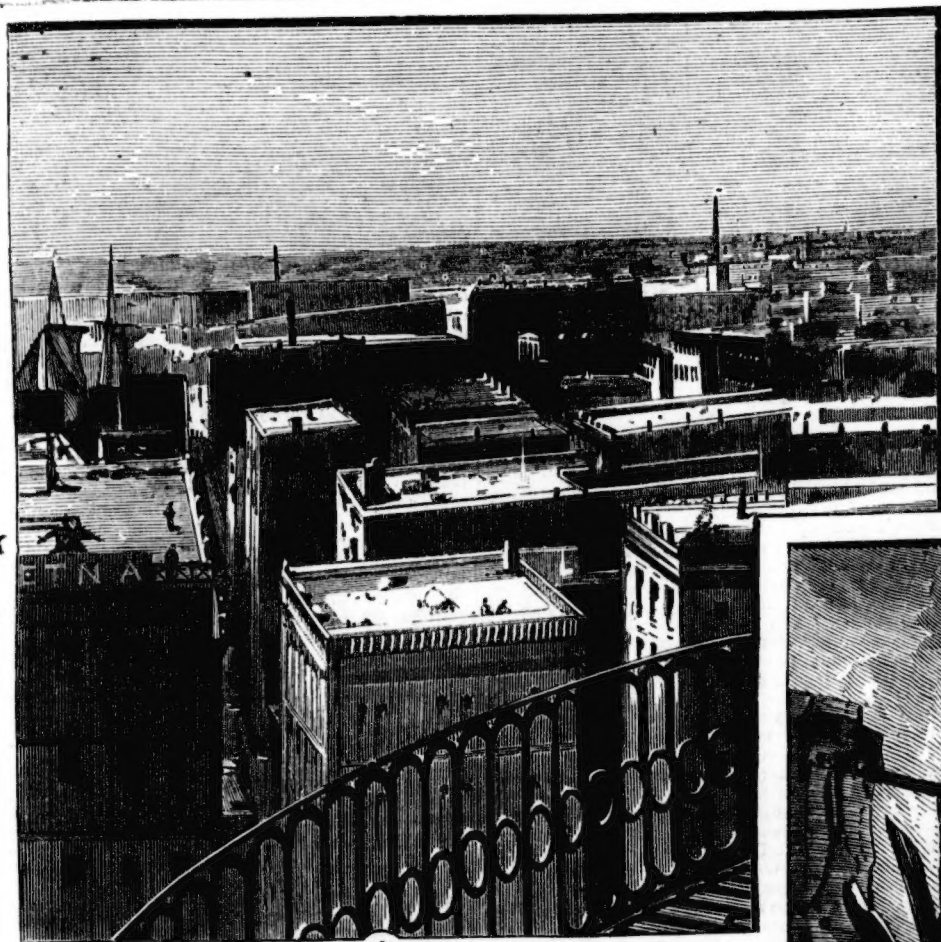
The *Tribune* is not only the leading journal of the north-west in a political sense, but is also a chief medium for advertisements. The fire does not seem to have destroyed the advertising custom; it seems rather to have increased it. The *Tribune* issues an apology to advertisers for holding over their advertisements, pleading that the demand for intelligence is insatiable, and that all it can do is to divide its space between the public and the advertisers, and so do the best for both. The advertisements give a curious glimpse at the afflicted community. In a column of "announcements" we find requests addressed to missing people to call on friends at new homes; doctors giving their new addresses; commercial firms announcing that their buildings are even now being rebuilt; and such assurances as that the Baines House, &c., is one of the best things saved from the fire. Some paper-dealers say "they have opened their safe, and find the contents in good condition." "The piano taken from North LaSalle-street, half a block north of Division, may be heard of at No. 71, West Lake-street." Professor Bradish, of the Academy of Design, announces that he saved several "things from his own studio, and with the aid of others a good many other things were preserved, including pictures and trunks. Two of the trunks are still unclaimed." Masons in distress are told that the Apollo Lodge is open to them; and the homoeopathic physicians of the city are asked to meet "for the distribution of aid to those of the craft who lost by the fire." Another announcement gives a bird's-eye view of vast possibilities of loss. "A very valuable picture, the subject being the Nativity of the Lord, is believed to be in the hands of some person in the city. Anyone having information concerning it will please report it to the owner, Dr. Ryder, at No. 167, South Sangamon." There are other announcements of losses, and some of things found. A grocer advertiser, "Found amongst my furniture, a lot of goods, comprising chairs, a clock, carpets, bedding, pictures, &c. Anyone proving the same can have the goods. I was burnt on last Sunday night, at the corner of Harrison and Clinton streets." But the most touching column is headed "Personal." If so-and-so will call at certain places named they will meet A and B, who long to see and hear of them. "Mary Ann McDonald, who lived with Mrs. Goodkind, corner of Dearborn and Indiana streets, has not been heard of since the fire." "Will Mary Lusk, Catherine Lusk, and James Lane and family inform me where I can hear of them?" Another advertisement appeals to a father, "Please call and get your boy George."

The ordinary business advertisements all tell of the calamity. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway informs the public in capitals that it is all right; the Michigan Central Railway assures its customers "we are in a healthy condition, and all trains will depart on their regular time." A painter and glazier announces in large letters "I still live," and gives his new address. A draper and tailor proclaims that he "is still alive and well, and, with a choice stock of woollens, is at his parlours." A watch company even professes to have profited by the fire. Its watches, "protected in vaults, passed through the great conflagration uninjured, and can be recommended as adjusted to temperature." Another firm announces that, "being warmly pressed," they have removed their offices, and reopen at once on the new spot as fresh as ever; and a firm of solicitors inform clients whose papers have been destroyed that they have in their office "a complete record of all proceedings which have taken place in court in which they have been counsel for ten years past." The bulk of the announcements are, of course, rebuildings and reopenings. The insurance companies figure largely in the *Tribune's* pages. The general tone of their advertisements is that they are ready to pay all losses at once, and to take new business.

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR SORE EYES.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* asks:—"Did you ever try the use of common sugar in the cases of sore eyes? I know that Mayhouts always put sugar into elephant's eyes when they are bad at all. A man here had very bad eyes in the hot weather. The doctors applied lotions and caustic, but did no good; so I made him bathe them with sugar and water, and he was cured in a few days."

A SAD ACCIDENT, the result of gross carelessness, took place a few days ago at one of the Earl of Dudley's pits, near Birmingham. John Murrell, the engineer, omitting to put on the brake, the cage containing five workmen, who were ascending from the mine, was drawn over the pulley, and the unfortunate miners were hurled down the shaft to instant destruction. Murrell was brought up on Tuesday before the Dudley magistrates and committed for trial.





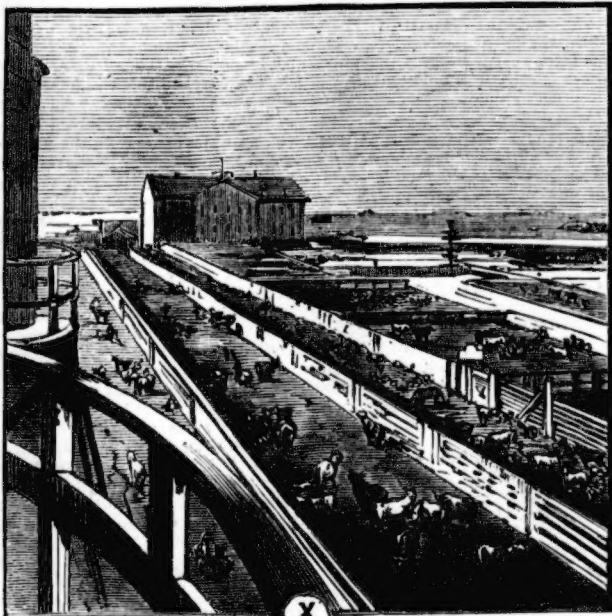
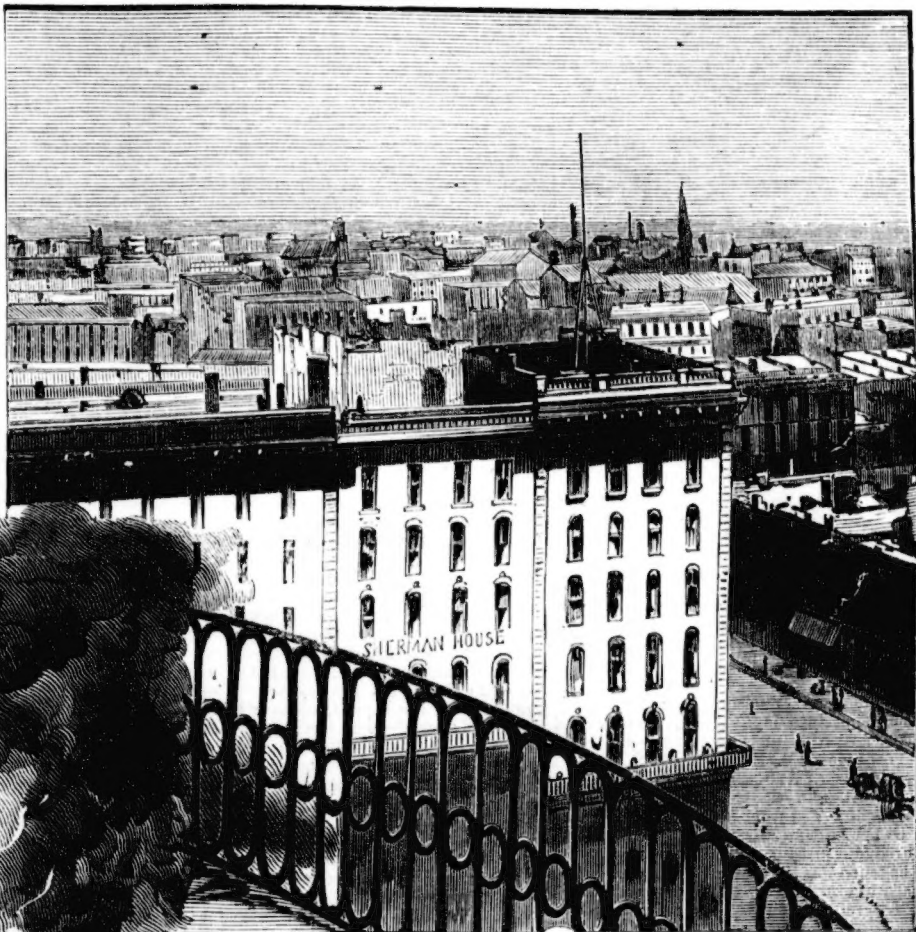
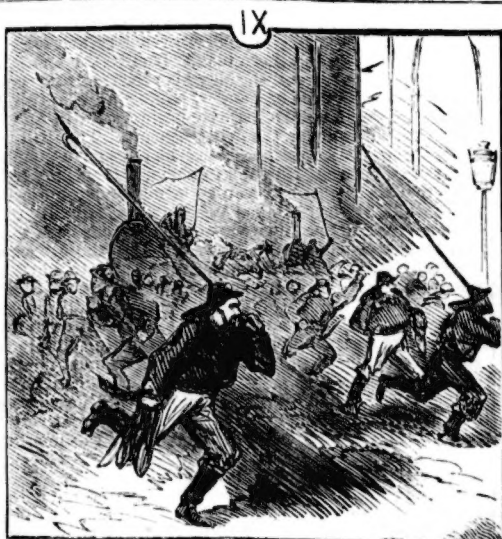
1. North-East Quarter of Chicago: View from the Townhall.  
2. Lake-street, the Illinois Railway Station.  
3. Mansions in Michigan-avenue.

4. A Buffalo which escaped from the fire.  
5. Grain Elevator of the Michigan Railway Company.

6. Section of the Tunnel under the city.  
7. Lynch Law executed on the fire.  
8. Interior of a Railway Palace.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO: SCENES IN THE CITY





9. Chicago Firemen.  
10. Cattle Station on the Michigan Railway.

11. Western Quarter of Chicago, from the Townhall.  
12. Great Dry Goods Stores.  
13. South-West Quarter, from the Townhall.

BEFORE AND DURING THE CONFLAGRATION.



## MR. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH.

THE Prime Minister addressed an immense number of his constituents—at least 15,000 persons being present—on Blackheath last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Angerstein presided, and though there was at first a considerable disposition to interrupt exhibited, it was soon quelled by the general good sense of the assemblage.

Mr. Gladstone, after explaining why he had not before visited Greenwich since his election, went on to say:—

Of your local interests, gentlemen, strictly so called, I will now say but one word, because it refers to a point at which, in fact, they touch upon a national subject—I mean with respect to the noble hospital of Greenwich. I had the honour of stating to a deputation of your number, formed without any distinction of political opinion, the views with which her Majesty's Government would approach the consideration of the question connected with that truly national building. Since that time the matter has had the careful attention of my right hon. friend the first Lord of the Admiralty, and I am sanguine in the belief that when his plans are matured you will find that it will be, as I hope, in our power to apply that hospital to a purpose which will be satisfactory to you and to the country; nor do I despair even of this, though it would be premature to express a positive opinion, that it may also be a purpose which will revive and renew the traditions of that glorious profession with which from the first it has been connected.

I am not about to spend a large portion of your time in discussing exclusively the questions connected with the late Session of Parliament. They have been largely debated and largely considered before many assemblies of Englishmen during the recess; and I rejoice that the public mind has been actively given to consider the history of that Session, because it has resulted in dispelling entirely the delusion of those who believe that, because it has been a Session distinguished, unhappily, by peculiarities in the method of offering Parliamentary opposition, it has therefore been an unproductive Session. And of all the charges that were brought against the Government, the principal one that remains is this, that they laid upon the table of Parliament too great a number of measures. Now, gentlemen, I wish upon that charge to make one observation—it is not exclusively in the option of a Government to determine what measures it shall lay on the table of Parliament. It is true that formally that matter lies within their choice; but the influences that act upon them, both from the Houses of Parliament and from the public expectations of the country, frequently—ay, constantly—make it a matter of moral necessity for them, even while they themselves regret it, to produce to Parliament a greater number of measures than they can confidently reckon upon carrying into law. Now, there were four measures—I mean four measures of importance—I think four was the number—which we placed on the table of the House of Commons that did not become law. And what were they? One was the Scotch Education Bill, one was the Licensing Bill, one was the Local Government and Taxation Bill, and the fourth was the Mines Regulation Bill. I am not about to argue whether we ought to have passed these four measures into law, but what I am about to state is this—that such was the state of public expectation and demand with regard to every one of these four subjects, that it was not in our choice to refuse to place our views before Parliament in the form of a bill upon the table. And I believe I am within the mark in saying that, if we had attempted to avoid incurring that responsibility, either other members of Parliament would themselves have endeavoured to procure, not legislation on the subjects, but at least the production of measures of their own, for legislation was impossible; and even it would have happened that the House of Commons would have declared its opinion that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to produce to Parliament measures for the purpose of dealing with those questions.

It is often said that the present Government has had a very easy task because they have been supported by a very large majority, and inferences are drawn to the effect that our intellectual capacity must be very narrow indeed, inasmuch as we have experienced difficulties in doing what we wished to do while we had this immense Liberal majority at our backs. There is a delusion in the public mind upon this subject, and perhaps you will be surprised when, not dealing with argument, but with fact, I inform you that we are the first Liberal Government which has ever subsisted for three years with a large majority. Now, in my time there have been three Liberal Governments with large majorities. One of them was the Government of Lord Grey, which had an enormous majority returned to support it in the month of December, 1832. It survived 1833, but in May, 1834, it was broken by schism. In June, 1834, Lord Grey was put out, and in November, 1834, that Government was finally extinguished. Well, the next Liberal Government that had a large majority was the Government of Lord Palmerston in the year 1857, when he appealed to the country, and the country returned a majority of about eighty to support him. That was in the month of February, 1857, and in the month of February, 1858, the Government of Lord Palmerston was displaced by a vote of the House of Commons. In 1866 the Government of Lord Russell met Parliament with another large majority—a majority of seventy; and before the end of that Session the Government of Lord Russell came to be counted with the things that were. And now, gentlemen, I think I have made good my assertion, that we are the first Liberal Government since the Reform Bill that, having been returned to Parliament with a large majority, have survived the operations of three Sessions, and we are here, in old English phrase, "alive and kicking."

I shall not, gentlemen, make a party speech in the sense of wilfully offending opponents. To defend is part of my duty; but I do not mean to adopt the apologetic tone—I do not mean to promise that we can or shall in the future be other than we have been in the past. When I had the honour of receiving my Parliamentary mission at your hands there were two subjects which were prominently placed before you, and which constituted, in effect, what is popularly called the programme of the Government. The first and the greatest of these related to Ireland, with respect to which you will recollect that the venom of political discontent had shortly before been so active and so powerful that even in London you saw alarm pervade the whole community; you saw violence attack one of the public gaols; and in Manchester you saw murder—the fruit of Irish discontent—stalking in the streets. I am not going to dwell in detail upon the manner in which Parliament has dealt with that great and paramount portion of the mission of the Government upon the subject of which it was that we had defeated our opponents, and for the sake of dealing with which it was that we took office. But this I will say, that I believe the community of Ireland is well satisfied with the measures which obtained the sanction of the Legislature, and that in Ireland there has been laid, for no very distant future, the foundations of solid political content. It would be premature to anticipate too confidently their ultimate results, but I feel justified in saying that of all I addressed to you in December, 1868, there is no part or portion which it is needful for me to qualify or retract. In the face of the three countries and in the face of civilised mankind, this Legislature has made a great effort to do justice, and all that has taken place leads me to the confident expectation that that effort will be crowned with success. But there was another subject—the subject of economy in the public expenditure—upon which also I addressed to you words, I believe, sufficiently significant. And, as this is a question of ever-recurring daily interest, I must avert to the charges that have been made against the Government with respect to it. It has been said that we have practised economy with a gross inequality and partiality—that we have dismissed clerks, that we have dismissed dockyard labourers, and that when we have had the opportunity we have refused to touch the sinecure or the official functionary of a higher position. Now, with respect to the dismissal of dockyard labourers, it is necessary that I should say a few words; and the facts which I mean to communicate to you may,

perhaps, cause some astonishment, because you are aware that if you trust to the representations of speakers or of journalists of a certain class, this dismissal of dockyard labourers, first of all, is a crime; and, secondly, it is a crime that has been committed by the present Government alone. I will give you, in a concise form, the particulars. But, in the first place, let me say that, in my opinion, the closing or the restriction of Government establishments, so far from being a crime, may be a duty to the nation, and has been recognised as such duty by both parties when they have been in office. That it is a serious misfortune to many of those whom it affects I am the first to assert; but the true inference to be drawn from that is—what? Not that men are to be kept in idleness at the expense of the nation; not that useless work is to be created in order to employ them; but that, the original creation of Government establishments and that every extension of Government establishments ought to be watched with the utmost jealousy, and ought never to be allowed except upon clear and stringent necessity. Now, with regard to dockyard labourers, listen to the figures, for they are worth hearing. The number of dockyard labourers employed on Jan. 1, 1868, was 20,313. On Dec. 1, 1868, which was the day before I received my summons to the presence of her Majesty at Windsor, that number of 20,313 had been reduced to 15,974. The difference, showing the reduction since the beginning of the year, was 4339. The number of dockyard labourers which we found was 15,974; and the number of dockyard labourers on Oct. 1 last, which is the latest return I can give you, was 14,511. The result of that statement is that the reduction since we came into office has been 1463. The reduction before we came into office was 4359, so that three-fourths of the whole reduction of which you now hear so much was not our work, but the work of our predecessors. But I have told you the work was a work not undertaken, either by them or by us, upon our own arbitrary will. A plan devised by a former Government, and sanctioned by a Committee of the House of Commons on the application of that Government, was the plan which the present and the late Administration carried into effect. In conformity with that plan, Deptford Dockyard was closed on March 31, 1869, but by the decision of the Board of Admiralty belonging to the late Government. Woolwich Dockyard was closed by the decision of the board belonging to the present Government; but both of them were closed in consequence, as I have said, of a plan proposed by a former Government to the House of Commons, and accepted by a former Parliament, and it had become a pledge of honour to Parliament and the country that that plan should be carried into effect. Well, now, it has been said that we have never touched officers of a higher class. I will speak for myself, and I only speak for myself, because I am, of course, more strictly responsible for the accuracy of what I state. Within a few weeks after the formation of the Government, one of the most eligible pieces of patronage, as patronage is understood, fell vacant by the death of a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, with a salary of £1200 a year; and it was reported to me that the maintenance of that office was unnecessary, and I immediately directed it should be abolished. The next eligible piece of patronage that offered itself to me—and you will understand the difference between offices of patronage and those offices of hard work which must be filled—was a Commissionership of the Board of Customs. With respect to that office, it was reported to me that it could not be abolished; but there was another office in the same department—the office of Receiver, with the same salary of £1200 a year, that might be abolished. The course we took was this—we transferred the Receiver to the Commissionership, and we abolished the office of Receiver. I won't trouble you with details; but I meet with an indignant denial, and with a confident, if not contemptuous, challenge, the declaration of those who say that we have spared our own patronage while we have dismissed clerks and workmen. It has been our happy lot in almost every department of the State—I believe there are but two exceptions—to give up that which has always been considered the special patronage and the highly-prized patronage of a Government—namely, the appointment of clerks to the civil offices of the country. We have abandoned that power; we have thrown every one of them open to public competition. The transition is now nearly complete, and, with regard to the future, I can say that as to the clerkships in my own office—the office of the Treasury—everyone of you has just as much power over their disposal as I have.

So much for inequality in regard to our economy. But it is further said "that our economies have been so injudicious that they have resulted in an increased charge. Now, that is a simple error on the part of those who assert it. I will trouble you with no details. The figures are public figures. Why it is that our figures have now become so high I will presently explain; but even at this moment, when we have charged upon the country a very large sum for the abolition of patronage in the Army, our military and naval expense is still £300,000 below the point at which we found it, though Europe has been convulsed and disturbed, and though we were obliged to give up altogether the notion of maintaining, under circumstances so exceptional, the simple peace establishments of the country. But it is said that our establishments were made more inefficient. Now, we did reduce the estimates that our predecessors handed over to us by £2,000,000 in the first year and by £2,000,000 in the second year, though we have been compelled by war in Europe to retrace, to a great extent, our steps; but, instead of purchasing that reduction by inefficiency, we combined it with increased efficiency. We modified and restrained the absurd system under which we were maintaining in the present time a practice which may formerly have been reasonable, but which has now become a superstition—the practice by which the ships of England were scattered all over the world, whether they were wanted or whether they were not, and restraining the wanton and useless expenditure which was incurred in that matter; we at the same time did not reduce, but took effectual measures to strengthen, the real force of the country at home in powerful fleets, available, if need be, at any moment for the defence of your shores. And so it was with respect to the Army. We did not purchase economy at the expense of efficiency. We obtained increased efficiency with economy, and that in two particular modes. The one was endeavouring, as we are now endeavouring, with every hope of success, to give extension and efficiency to that system of army reserves which had been, until our time, a dead letter, and which is now but beginning to expand, but to which the enlightened opinion of the country looks as the most likely means of affording you a first-rate army without an outrageous extent of expenditure. And, further, we have proceeded to withdraw from colonies which do not want our troops, and in which they are useless; we withdrew in various cases, particularly in New Zealand and Canada, troops from the colonies which became available for the defence of England; and even while we were presenting reduced Estimates we were able to show that within the limits of the three kingdoms we had an increase of force available to maintain the honour of the country.

I pass on now from the subject of the promises I made to you in 1868, because I am not aware that there was any other question of very great consequence upon which, at that time, it was my duty materially to dilate; but we have gone on from these to other subjects, and what have they been? They have been three—three, I mean, which I place in the first order of magnitude. One of them purchase in the Army, one of them the education of the people, and one of them the protection of the voter by the ballot. In attacking purchase in the Army we were perfectly well aware that we were assailing class interest in its most favourite stronghold, and I rejoice to think that in a single Session we have been able to achieve the accomplishment of a work so formidable. It is achieved at a great cost, because when the people of England set about practical reforms they never accomplish them in a nigardly spirit; but their practice is to make generous compensation to those who may have suffered, or may imagine themselves to suffer by them, and in every doubtful case to adopt the liberal course of action. But what is the real case in the British Army? Because you have been practised upon by writers who seem to find

a kind of luxury in panic and alarm, and endeavour to propagate those feelings through the country; although for my part I regard them—I do not mean the people, but the rumours—with little less of good-will or sympathy than I should regard the propagation of the smallpox or the cattle plague. Gentlemen, we have always had in this country, both in officers and in men, an army of the noblest and the very best material. Allow me to give you a short anecdote to vary the weariness of my discourse. I daresay many of you may have heard the name of Bewick, who was a famous wood-cutter and also an artist of great celebrity—a northern man. He lived, I think, in the time of the American war. Besides his wood-cutting he determined that, as it was a time of danger, having an English heart in his bosom, he would learn a little soldiering. So he and two or three of his friends sent for the drill-sergeant. The drill-sergeant put them through their exercise; but he only gave them one precept, and that was this. He said to them, "Mind, my lads, what you have to do is this—when you go into action you must stand like a brick wall." And that has been the great quality of the British soldier—that, under all circumstances, he has been ready to stand, and he has stood, like a brick wall. And there was a time when standing like a brick wall was about enough to win a battle. That won't do now. War, instead of a rude contest of strength, has become one of the most highly developed of all the arts practised by mankind; I know not whether to regret it or to rejoice in it—I only state the fact; but, instead of trusting simply to the native and sterling qualities of the country, we must now endeavour to add to these qualities every advantage that can be imparted by the most skilful and effectual training. With a view to this training, not merely in the men, where it is comparatively easy, but in the officers, who are now, even more than the men, the strength of the army and the essential conditions of its efficiency, we have asked the country to pay a large sum of money. The country has met that call with cheerfulness, and has witnessed with satisfaction the downfall of a great monopoly. With respect to the alarmists, what have we lately seen? For the first time, certainly, upon such a scale and on such conditions, we have made a very great step in advance by endeavouring to put a portion of our force into mimic action on the open lands of Hampshire. The performances of these troops have been witnessed by most enlightened and distinguished foreign officers from every country in Europe. We were told at the end of the Session, and told by an ex-Minister, whose words must naturally carry force with his countrymen, that "we had an army that could not march;" and a gallant Colonel rose in the House of Commons and felt obliged to break through the rules of its procedure in order to raise a discussion upon the question of these manoeuvres, for, he said, such was the course of the Government that it was a question not merely of the well-being but of the very existence of the British Army, such was the condition to which we were reduced. Well, we have had time to receive back from foreign Courts the most interesting reports made to their respective Governments by distinguished officers; and I am rejoiced to inform you that not only do they express a warm admiration for the matériel both of officers and men, but in the various branches of the service as to their efficiency, they speak in terms of the highest honour, and while, as friendly critics, they point out, as we knew they would point out and as we hoped they would point out, the many matters in which we might further improve, they show the condition of the Army, so far from justifying the ridiculous apprehensions that have gone abroad, to be one that ought to fill all England with hope and satisfaction, and to prove to us that, if it should please Providence to bring upon us the necessity, never was the country more able to trust its defence to troops and to officers more worthy of their country or more certain to make that defence effectual. Let me now say one word with respect to the War Minister. There has been a fashion during the present year to scoff at Mr. Cardwell. I can only say that, when he is condemned, I, for my part, am glad to share the condemnation. But I venture to affirm that no man has held the seals of office since the Secretaryship for War was established who has done so much for the reform and the efficiency of the army, and I am quite sure that when he retires from the office he will leave behind a name entitled to the approval and gratitude of the country. That is our justification for dealing with the question of purchase.

Then, were we wrong in dealing with the question of education? Has there ever been achieved in this country so great a step in advance towards the attainment of an object which we believe to be vital to the welfare of the nation? It is not all done at once; it cannot be all done at once. A great and comprehensive measure of that kind hardly can be perfect. The differences of opinion that prevail, in their very nature, make it quite impossible to meet the views of all. Indulgence, equity, the sacrifice of extreme opinions must be asked for in every quarter. But I ask those who are least satisfied with the Education Act this one and simple question—whether it is not a great stride, and a great stride achieved upon a path of real progress? The objects of that measure shall be very shortly stated. The great object of all was to make education universal and effective. This was to be done; and in doing it we sought—and I think reason and common-sense required us to seek—to turn to account for that purpose the vast machinery of education already existing in the country which has been devised and mainly provided by the Christian philanthropy and the voluntary action of the people. That was the second condition under which the act was framed. The third was that we should endeavour to separate the action of the State, in the matter of education and the application of State funds, in which I include funds raised by rate, from all subjects in which, unhappily, religious differences prevail. That, I may say, was the third principle of the measure; and the fourth principle, not less important than the others, was this—that we should trust for the attainment of these great objects as little as possible to the central Government and as much as possible to the local authorities and the self-governing power of the people. A great interest has been excited, both in this and in other constituencies, with respect to the payment of fees to denominational schools for the education of those children whose parents are found to be unable to bear the charge of their education. Now, perhaps it will be a comfort to you to know that at least there is some hope that the extent of this grievance—of this difficulty—may not be very wide. In the town of Stockport the Education Board have lately resolved to introduce the principle of compulsion, which, as I have said, or as I have implied, was one of the principles of the Education Act. They have, by issuing their notices on that subject, added 25 per cent to the number of children attending school. In 400 cases they have had to admonish the parents and warn them that they would be punished unless they complied with the Act. But the whole amount of money applied—they have as yet no rate schools in action, and therefore they have been obliged to allow all children to be sent to denominational schools—the whole amount of money they have as yet paid to such schools in aid of poor parents comes only to £47. I have no doubt that the question is a grave and serious question, and I will not now attempt to say more upon it than this—on the one hand, we shall endeavour to adhere to that principle of the Act which aims at the severance between the application of State funds and controverted matters in religion; and on the other I must pause, for my own part, and I believe my colleagues would feel themselves obliged to pause before they could resolve to say to the parent desirous to send his child to a school of his own persuasion—compelled by public authority to send it to school, and unable to pay the charge—if you attempt to send the child to a school of your own persuasion; if you don't consent to send him to a school the principles of which you disapprove—namely, the rate-school, we shall send you to prison. I don't think public opinion would sustain us in such a course.

With regard to the ballot, I believe it to be your opinion that we made a good and wise choice in pressing that important question on the attention of Parliament. The enfranchisement, and the wide enfranchisement, of the working class was intended to give the boon of political power, not only to the class, but to









INMATES OF ST. ANNE'S LUNATIC ASYLUM, NEAR PARIS: THE FEMALE IDIOTS' WARD.



# "LES MISERABLES," THE FRENCH LUNATIC ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE.

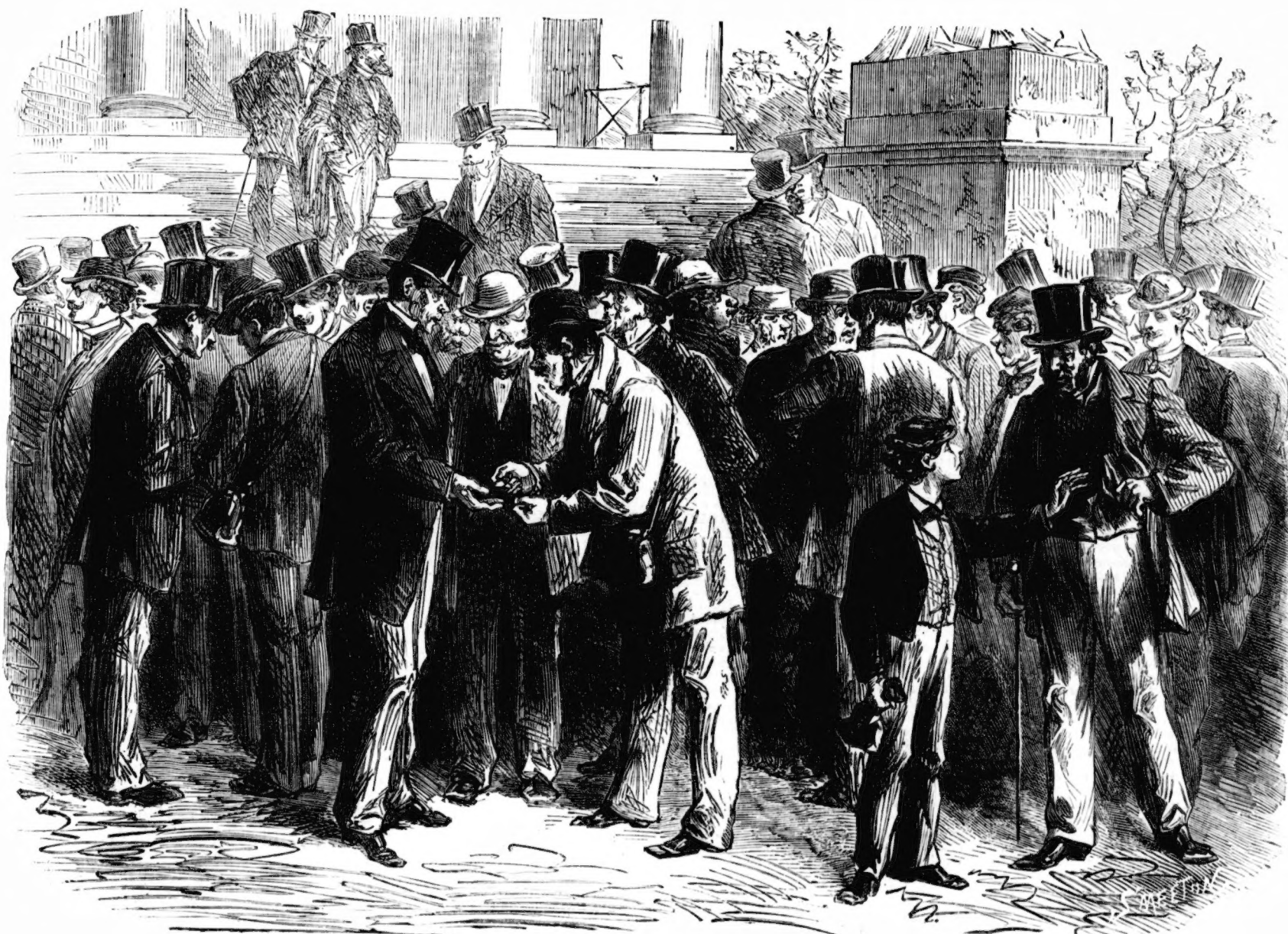
THE treatment of the insane in the asylums of this country has from time to time challenged attention because of the terrible revelations that have periodically been made with regard to the brutality and neglect of attendants, or the want of intelligent, frequent, and responsible inspection. Perhaps the sensational narratives of a popular novelist may have tended to increase the horror with which most of us regard those sad institutions in which men and women seem to disappear from the sight, and almost from the sympathy, of their fellows; and it is with a shudder that we think of the probability of sane persons being immured there by the connivance of treacherous relatives interested in their seclusion, and aided by an artfully-obtained medical opinion and a formal certificate. It cannot be doubted that such things have been—it is by no means disproved that such things may still be—under the defective administration of the law which provides for the apprehension, imprisonment, and cursory visitation of those whose alleged insanity can always be superficially authenticated by the contrivances of paid proprietors of asylums and their satellites, who know when to prepare for the inspection of visiting magistrates and even of lunacy commissioners. The revelations of experienced medical officers also prove that, with all our boasted reforms in the treatment of lunatics, there still exists an amount of torture which, if it were known, would call forth indignant demands for justice; nay, apart from the published declarations to which we allude, we are now and then startled by the extraordinary appearance in a court of justice of a pleader on behalf of some dead unfortunate who has been scalded to death, punched to death, or

trampled to death by either indifferent or ferocious "attendants," or by those who, in alleged self-defence, were obliged to resort to extreme physical force to save themselves from becoming the victims of a system of neglect or cruelty. Not many months ago we had the dreadful spectacle of a man, apparently sane, who, having with difficulty escaped from an asylum in which he had been confined, fled to a police court, there to claim the protection of the magistrate for life and liberty. He was handed over to those who claimed him, subject to the visit of an inspector who would report upon his case, and inquire whether he was sane enough to be set free. We have never heard what was the result. No detailed account of what happened to him after he was recaptured and remanded has been made public, and the inspector has not sent to the newspapers any report upon the case, or the results of his examination of the physical and mental condition of the patient, who might well have lost some part of his recovered reason at finding that the law was incompetent to claim him at the hands of those whom he accused.

In our great public asylums, where it is to the advantage of the institution to discharge patients who are restored to reason, the treatment (to the curable at least) is of the most humane and gentle description. Especially is this the case in the Hospital of Bethlehem, commonly known as Bedlam. An account of the aspect of this noble institution and of the course of treatment pursued there appeared long ago in our columns, and it would indeed be well if, throughout the country, public asylums for the insane were managed on the same principles. There should be no private asylums for the insane, secluded from a public committee of inspection, who could visit at any time, and without previous notice. The atrocities that were practised, less than a century ago, at the old Bedlam in Moorfields have per-

haps led, by the natural process of revolt, to the tenderness that now distinguishes the great establishment at Lambeth.

In France, as far as we know, there are no such private asylums as exist here, all the establishments for the care of the insane being under Government regulation and control. The late unhappy condition of France has—particularly in Paris—tended towards the increase of the number of insane persons. An increase of insanity is one of the sad features of the present fast, exciting, and restless age, in which there is so little calm or repose; but, in Paris, the recent habits of the people, the increase of intemperance, and the vicious conditions of society, have had a terrible effect on the health, and especially the mental health, of the population. Poisonous absinthe, constant tobacco-smoking, and the frivolous, feverish amusements represented by the vile dramas that disgrace the Parisian stage, have had their effect, and at St. Anne and other asylums the numbers of those who are deranged have probably increased. Indeed, the Asylum of St. Anne—two scenes at which are represented in our Illustrations—is a recent institution for the cure of the insane. Salpêtrière and the Bicêtre we have formerly regarded as the great Parisian asylums, and, vast as they are, they have now to be supplemented. The Salpêtrière, situated a little way from the Jardin des Plantes, is for old women who are infirm either in mind or body; and the lunatic ward, with its 1500 inmates, is separated from the main building. The Bicêtre is for old men, and contains about 900 in the lunatic ward. At the French asylums the inmates (except, of course, the raving or violent) are mostly employed in some light occupation. At the Salpêtrière the women sew, and great numbers of sacks and haversacks for the army are made there. At the Bicêtre various handicrafts are provided in workshops for all the inmates who are



THE MONETARY CRISIS IN PARIS: GOLD-DEALERS ON THE PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

capable of employment for three hours a day, and the lunatics work on a farm or in large bleaching-grounds. The French establishments are open to the public on Sundays, or admission can readily be obtained on other occasions. We need not say that in the quarters devoted to the worst cases, both here and at St. Anne, the sight is very shocking to humanity; not because any severity, or even unnecessary restraint or repression, is observed, but because of the terrible affliction of the inmates. The strait-waistcoat is, of course, employed in violent cases, and in others the hands are muffled and secured in various ways. Perhaps the system employed is less cheerful and elevating, and therefore less curative, than that in use in Bedlam, but may compare favourably with some of our county asylums, where the practices require thorough and immediate Government interference.

## THE MONETARY CRISIS IN PARIS.

THE difficulties attendant upon procuring small change in Paris still continue. Silver is exceedingly scarce, and small gold coin still scarcer; and to procure change for a bank-note is both a difficult and an expensive process. Out of these circumstances there has arisen a new order of money-changers, who, having accumulated a stock of small change, assemble in the Place de la Bourse, and drive a roaring trade by converting bank-notes into coin—for a very onerous consideration. These novel "gold merchants," who somewhat resemble in their persons and appointments the betting fraternity on an English racecourse, are portrayed in our Engraving in the act of doing business.

Writing on this subject, a Paris correspondent says:—"In the absence of any striking display of intelligence, the most powerful ally of the Imperialist party at the present juncture is small change. We all know the irresistible tendency of human nature always to lay the blame of petty annoyances upon the authorities that be, and at present the unpopularity which is produced by the constant irritation of having no small money in your pocket falls

directly upon the Government. 'In the days of Badinguet,' say the unreasoning workmen, 'these things did not happen. Now we receive, as pay, a 100f. note among four of us, and are told to make the best of it.' To change a 100f. note costs 2½f., and the result is not soothing to the mind of the late Communist or liberated prisoner just returned from the hulks to the bosom of his family, and struggling to provide them with food. If you go into a shop, it is always the same story. People prefer not to sell you an article of small value unless you have the small money to pay for it, and the constant refrain is that there must be mismanagement somewhere, and that the Government is to blame for it. With a view to calm and reassure the public mind the Liberal portion of the press promises a speedy addition to this small currency. The public were assured, the other day, that the Bank of France had received an accession of nearly 2,000,000f. in silver of Roman money, which may be used currently, and that the Government is having 45,000,000f. coined at the Mint of Paris besides. The first part of this intelligence is true, the second part is false. What is true is that the total power of the production of both the Mints in France, at Paris and Bordeaux, amounts to £12,000 sterling a day, when they are strained to their utmost. It will therefore take six months to produce £1,800,000, or the 45,000,000f. talked of by the papers. Meantime the Government has to buy bar silver at a premium, which is lost on re-issue, and it has no security that the speculators do not buy up the silver and resell it in the form of ingots for the sake of the 2 per cent premium. It is certain that the scarcity of silver does not arise from its having left the country, but from its being hoarded; and no attempt on the part of the Government to buy it from speculators and resell it will be of any avail, for so long as metal is worth more than paper, so long will it be scraped together by speculators who want to profit by the premium. However zealous, therefore, may be the efforts of the French Government, they cannot overcome the difficulty in this way. The only plan seems to be to adopt the one which has answered so well in America, and

issue 'shin plasters' and small notes, until metal and paper become of the same value, and the financial conditions of the country enable it once more to revert to specie payments."

## THE SERFS AND PUBLIC WORKS IN RUSSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 24th ult.:—"Some interesting statistics have been published here relative to the emancipation of the serfs. Before the issue of the emancipation ukase (Feb. 19, 1861) there were 103,158 landowners in European Russia, who employed 9,797,163 serfs on their estates, besides 900,971 household servants, who, like the other serfs, were compelled to work for their masters, and formed part of their property. The total number of serfs, including women, was upwards of 22,000,000. The 103,158 landowners possessed 105,200,108 desiatins (about 60,000,000 acres) of land, of which about a third was occupied by the serfs for their cottages, &c. Under the emancipation decree, the land thus occupied by the serfs was to become their property after the payment, by instalments, of a certain amount of compensation; and now, ten years after the issue of the decree, 6,474,613 peasants have become proprietors of 22,598,444 desiatins of land. It is calculated that another period of ten years will elapse before the process of emancipation is completed. These statistics show that the popular notion as to the emancipation having ruined the nobles and enriched the peasants is unfounded. The nobles still possess by far the greater portion of the land; each noble retains, on an average, 673 desiatins, while the peasant gets only four. It is true that in the less populous parts of Russia the land lies fallow for want of labourers; but this is not the fault of the peasants, but of the nobles, who before the emancipation used to reduce the number of hands on their estates by sending the more intelligent of the serfs to the towns in order to obtain a share of their often very considerable earnings as artisans, merchants, &c.



That the general prosperity of the country has not suffered from the emancipation is indisputable; and the many industrial undertakings which are springing up on all sides will doubtless rapidly increase it. One of these, which has found much favour in Government circles, is the plan of a canal uniting the Black Sea with the Caspian. The idea of such a canal, which, if carried out, would secure very important commercial and strategic advantages to Russia, has long been a subject of discussion among Russian engineers, but it has been hitherto considered impracticable. Captain Blum, of the topographical department, having made all the necessary measurements and calculations, has now presented a report to the Government warmly advocating the project. He proposes that the canal shall be cut through the valley of Manitch, which is supposed by geologists to have formerly united the two seas. The length of the canal would be 450 miles; it would pass through several lakes, and for fifty miles it would run alongside the River Don. Captain Blum calculates that the canal could be completed in six years, at a cost of 81,000,000 roubles (£11,000,000). Another enterprise which excites a great deal of interest here is the attempt to establish a new communication with Nova Zembla and the Polar Seas by means of the rivers Ob and Yenisei. One of the proprietors of the Siberian graphite mines, M. Sidoroff, has repeatedly urged that the general belief as to the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei being closed to navigation by ice is unfounded, and that the opening of a line of communication on those rivers would be of the greatest value to Russian trade, as it would unite Siberia, not only with the islands in the Polar Seas, but with all Europe. The Ob, he says, is navigable for more than 3000 miles, and its waters are swelled by the Irtysh, Kat, and other important rivers which fall into it. At the points of junction with these rivers it is nearly a mile wide, and where it falls into the Icy Sea its width is seventy miles. The Yenisei is nearly 9000 miles long, and, after passing through the whole of Siberia, it falls into the Icy Sea by a broad gulf 700 miles in length. M. Sidoroff's idea was warmly supported by the Swedish geographer, Professor Nordenskiöld, and M. Koziell, a Polish exile, who by his own exertions has made himself the wealthiest man in Siberia. But the apathy of the authorities prevented any active steps being taken in the matter. At length the Geographical Society here determined to fit out an expedition to the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei; but the Germans were, as usual, the first in the field. A German geographer named Rosenthal has sent out, at his own expense, an expedition from Bremerhaven on board the Germania, and already we hear that the vessel has successfully passed the 80th degree of north latitude. This, however, has only had the effect of stimulating the Russian projectors to still greater efforts. Upwards of 300,000 roubles have been subscribed for the proposed expedition, and M. Koziell has offered to provide at his own cost the ship in which it is to proceed.—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

### MUSIC.

THE autumnal season of Italian opera began at Covent Garden Theatre on Monday, and the large audience who "assisted" at a representation of "Semiramide" were soon convinced that Mr. Mapleson has resolved to carry out his scheme in an unusually excellent way. We have already given the names of his company, as well as the chief features of his prospectus; but good principals and an attractive repertory are not all. Much depends, for example, upon orchestra, chorus, and mise-en-scène. Unless these are adequate, music and drama suffer beyond the possibility of compensation; and it is, therefore, a good sign that Mr. Mapleson offers his autumnal patrons a splendid orchestra, led by Mr. Henry Weist Hill, one of our most accomplished violinists; a chorus quite as effective as that of the regular season, and the stage accessories of a theatre which is richer in such things, perhaps, than any theatre in the world. We anticipate a series of performances exceptionally perfect for the time of year, trusting meanwhile that the opera-loving public will have grace enough to support a manager so resolved to further their enjoyment at his own risk. The cast of "Semiramide" was in every respect a familiar one, Mdlle. Titiens taking the part of the Queen, Madame Trebelli-Bettini that of Arsace, Signor Agnesi that of Assur, and Signor Poli that of Oro. It is needless to say that these artists did justice to the melodious music of Rossini, notwithstanding the embellishments with which, in 1823, it was the fashion to load Italian operatic airs. The florid style may have had its day, but there are singers still equal to its demands, and the chief of them were on the stage last Monday. Hence, a rendering of "Semiramide" which gave general satisfaction. As usual, Mdlle. Titiens made a great success with "Bel raggio;" had to repeat (with Madame Trebelli) "Giorno d'orore;" and acted the part as she only can. The singing of Madame Trebelli was perfect alike in tone and execution; while the facility of Signor Agnesi in Assur's music left nothing to desire. Signor Poli made an imposing high priest, and Idreno was fairly represented by Signor Rinaldini. Very little fault could be found with the concerted music; and Signor Li Caisi, as conductor, deserves to have the success of his first representation heartily recognised. On Tuesday the opera was "La Sonnambula," with Mdlle. Marimon in the part of Amina; other characters being represented by those who so often filled them at Drury Lane last summer. The Franco-Belgian soprano was received with some lack of warmth, her many failures to appear on former occasions having, perhaps, created a little prejudice in the public mind. All the more remarkable, if so, was Mdlle. Marimon's conquest of the audience. For a long time she made but little way; but she obtained a recall after the first act, and achieved steady progress throughout the second—progress which led to a brilliant triumph in connection with "Ah! non credea" and "Ah! non giunge." Her delivery of the latter was astonishing for its bold *fiorturi*, wide range of voice, and facile execution; and it was no wonder that the house became enthusiastic, recalling the singer three times, amid hearty demonstrations. Should Mdlle. Marimon steadily follow up this first success her position will be assured. Lisa was represented by Mdlle. Bauermeister; Elvino by Signor Fancelli, who has not improved in the part; and the Count by Signor Poli, whose delivery of "Vi ravvisa" elicited an encore. Thursday night was devoted to "Lucrezia Borgia;" Friday night to "La Figlia;" and this evening "La Traviata" will be given, with a new Violetta in the person of Mdlle. Jenny Defries.

The Crystal Palace Concert of last Saturday was interesting, spite of the absence from the programme of Mendelssohn's name. Its chief attraction lay in the performance—first time before a London audience—of some music to the mask in Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. This music, written for a revival of the play at Manchester, consists of an introduction, three dances, and a finale, of which the dances are far the most characteristic. The introduction, depicting a gathering of revellers by night, is conventional, and the last movement excites no special admiration; but the bourrée, dance of clowns, and waltz are full of interest alike for their melodies, fanciful treatment, and picturesque scoring. Of course, it is unfair to give such music out of its place; but even under these disadvantageous circumstances it made a success, the funny dance of clowns being encored, and Mr. Sullivan, who conducted, having to reappear on the platform. Other items in the programme were Schumann's overture, scherzo, and finale—most favourable specimens of that composer's genius; the second of Beethoven's overtures to "Leonora;" and some songs given by Madame Conneau and Signor Danieli. To-day being the anniversary of Mendelssohn's death, the Crystal Palace concert is devoted entirely to works by that master. The scheme includes two orchestral movements, written at fourteen years of age, and never before performed; the "Italian" symphony; the G minor concerto, played by Madame Arabella Goddard, who also contributes a selection of the "Lieder ohne Worte;" and songs by Miss Blanche Cole and Mr. Sims Reeves. Here is, indeed, a treat for music-lovers.

### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

THE 1st inst. being the day on which the practice of buying and selling commissions in the Army should cease, a Royal Warrant has been issued laying down regulations for the admission and promotion of officers in her Majesty's land forces. The Warrant is accompanied by an explanatory memorandum from the Secretary for War, which is as follows:—

"The scope of the present Warrant is confined to making those changes which are rendered immediately necessary by the abolition of purchase; and it therefore deals only with the subjects of first appointments, regimental promotion in the cavalry and infantry of the Line, and exchanges.

"2. Questions affecting the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards are under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and the promotions which have heretofore carried superior Army rank are for the time to be suspended.

"3. The regulations which are required for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Warrant are either published along with it or are in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

"4. In the mean time, the following explanatory statement has been drawn up for general information:—

"5. Commissions as Lieutenants will be given to all Cornets and Ensigns appointed before Aug. 26, 1871, and to Cornets and Ensigns appointed since that date from the A list at Sandhurst, their commissions to date from Nov. 1.

"6. Commissions as Sub-Lieutenant will be given to—

"(a). All other Cornets and Ensigns appointed after Aug. 26, 1871, the rank of Cornet and Ensign being abolished.

"(b). Candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions, in their turn, as vacancies occur.

"(c). Candidates for commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in those regiments before the date of the first competitive examination for Sub-Lieutenancies, and who pass a qualifying examination.

"(d). Candidates from the Universities now on the Commander-in-Chief's list.

"7. Sub-Lieutenants will be attached for a year to regiments at home. They will then be required to go through a course of instruction, and, on passing a practical professional examination, be commissioned to regiments as Lieutenants. They will be under strict discipline, and will be liable to be removed for unfitness, either moral or physical, and for misconduct. Those unsuited to the cavalry may be transferred to the infantry.

"8. In dating their commissions they will be allowed a portion, not exceeding one year, of their services as Sub-Lieutenants; the time allowed being determined by the class of certificate they receive after their year's regimental training, their conduct while under instruction, and their position at the final examination. Their service for retirement will reckon from the date of their commissions as Lieutenants.

"9. Candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions, and have also passed satisfactorily through a year's course of study at the Royal Military College before being appointed to be Sub-Lieutenants, and Sandhurst Cadets from the B list will be commissioned to regiments as Lieutenants on serving satisfactorily for twelve months with a regiment as Sub-Lieutenants.

"10. There are now a large number of supernumerary officers, and also a large number of candidates who have passed for commissions.

"11. The absorption of supernumerary officers will probably be completed, and the candidates who have passed for commissions will have received their appointments in about two years from the present time, and personal appointments in the Army will then only be given as follows:—

"(a). To successful candidates at a competitive examination.

"(b). To non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

"(c). To candidates from the Universities.

"(d). To Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour.

"(e). To Lieutenants of militia.

"12. The competitive examination will be carried out by the Civil Service Commissioners, the standard of qualification being that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. Ample notice will be given of the first examination, and there will be no advantage in any applications being made for admission to be examined before the publication of such notice.

"13. Non-commissioned officers, on being selected for promotion, will pass an examination in certain professional subjects; and then, after twelve months' satisfactory service as Sub-Lieutenants, will receive commissions as Lieutenants.

"14. A certain number of sub-lieutenancies a year will be allotted to candidates who have passed the University examination specified in the regulations. If they also pass the examination for the degree of B.A. they will be allowed two years' extension of the limit of age. University candidates will be required to give at least six months' notice of their desire to be admitted into the Army. If in any year there should be more candidates than appointments, the requisite number will be chosen by competition between the candidates; after their appointment they will go through the same course as other Sub-Lieutenants.

"15. There will be no vacancies for two years for any candidates from the Universities whose names are not now on the Commander-in-Chief's list.

"16. Queen's and Indian cadets and Queen's pages will be required to pass a qualifying examination, which for the present will be the same as that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. The nominations will remain as heretofore. When appointed, cadets and pages will go through the same course as other Sub-Lieutenants.

"17. First appointments as subalterns in the militia will be made on the recommendation of the Lieutenants of counties. Candidates, before receiving their commissions as Lieutenants in the militia, will be required to pass a qualifying examination in general subjects equal to the standard fixed as necessary for a candidate for a Sub-Lieutenancy. They will next be required to be attached to a regiment of the Line for three months, or such time as may be necessary to teach them their drill. After serving with their militia regiments for two annual trainings they will be eligible for the appointment of Lieutenants in the Army. In order to obtain such an appointment they must be recommended by the commanding officer of their militia regiment, his recommendation being confirmed by the general officer commanding the district, and they will be required to pass an examination in professional subjects of the same kind as that which will be required of a Sub-Lieutenant before he receives his commission as Lieutenant.

"18. The limits of age, except for non-commissioned officers, will be fixed at from seventeen to twenty for Sub-Lieutenants, the limit being raised to twenty-two in the case of candidates who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A. at the Universities, and from nineteen to twenty-two for Lieutenants from the militia.

"19. So far as it is possible to calculate beforehand, the vacancies on the present establishment of officers in the Army will provide for about 200 admissions a year by competition and for one commission a year for each militia regiment of ten companies, and for the smaller regiments in proportion, besides the number allowed for candidates from the Universities, non-commissioned officers, &c.

"20. In addition to the examinations hitherto required from regimental officers, those who are promoted to the rank of Captain after Nov. 1 will, before being promoted to the rank of Major, be required to pass a professional examination.

"21. The necessary alterations in the Queen's Regulations with respect to this and other examinations will be made public as soon as possible.

"22. Adjutancies of the Auxiliary Forces will in future be filled by half-pay officers or by officers belonging to regiments,

who will be made supernumerary to their regiments while so serving. The appointments will be held, in the first instance, for a term of five years; but, if their service prove unsatisfactory, they will be liable to be sent back to their regiments, or put upon a reduced rate of half-pay under art. 25 of the Warrant at any time; if satisfactory, they will be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of their first period.

"23. It is not intended to interpose any obstacle in the way of exchanges between officers on full pay which are made to suit the reasonable convenience of officers. It is therefore provided that an officer wishing to exchange shall be permitted to defray the fair and reasonable expenses of the officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid is approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Precautions have been taken in the Queen's Regulations for the Army to guard against any abuse of such arrangements.

"EDWARD CARDWELL."

### THE FENIAN RAID INTO CANADA.

A NEW YORK paper of the 18th ult. contains the following details of the Fenian raid into Canada:—

Mr. Douglas, the assistant custom house officer, was alarmed early in the morning by a half-breed, who informed him that a body of men, numbering about forty, were marching down. Mr. Douglas went to the door, and, seeing them coming, awoke Mr. Webster, and then started across the prairie to alarm the Hudson Bay post. He was pursued by General O'Donoghue and another man on horseback, who presented revolvers at his head and ordered him back. He told them he should not go back, and demanded by what authority they acted. He said he should not obey them until they gave him their authority. O'Donoghue replied that he acted under the authority of "the Provisional Government of Manitoba." The Fenians then marched down and took the Hudson Bay post, the only inmates being an old man and his wife, Mr. Watt, a one-armed Hudson Bay official, and Mr. Scott, his clerk. The Fenians seized all the provisions, and made selections of clothing for themselves, and other articles, and started one load of provisions down the river. The prisoners were allowed the liberty of the yard and verandahs of the buildings, but were not permitted to go outside the stockade. The Fenians arrested a half-breed American citizen on the road to Pembina, who was subsequently released by them upon being informed who he was. Messrs. Douglas and Webster, without the knowledge of the Fenians, gave the half-breed a note to Colonel Wheaton, commandant of the United States forces at Fort Pembina, informing him of the situation of affairs, and asking assistance. In a very short time Colonel Wheaton, at the head of thirty men, appeared upon the scene. Colonel Wheaton sent his colour-bearer ahead to inquire into the presence of O'Neill at the point of the bay net as a prisoner; but before the soldier could explain his mission some of the Fenians on the outside of the stockade came rushing in, exclaiming, "The American troops are coming." Immediately there was a general stampede of the Fenians, pursued by the United States soldiers. O'Donoghue, on going outside, found one of his own men on his (O'Donoghue's) horse; but he was immediately knocked off, and O'Donoghue mounted and fled with the others, who had horses taken from half-breeds. Many of them threw away their arms as they ran. Those who were on foot took to the brush along the river. The troops fired a volley on the mounted Fenians, but it is believed no one was injured. Colonel Wheaton, witnessing the flight of the Fenians, mounted a horse, drew his pistols, and pursued them some distance ahead of his men. He came up to O'Neill, Donnelly, and Crowley, and arrested them without resistance, and ten of the rank and file. O'Neill was in such haste to get away from the post that he left his sword on a table. O'Donoghue left his repeating rifle, cloak, &c. Colonel Wheaton captured about 300 stand of arms, 250 being breechloaders. He also sent a force and retook the provisions which the Fenians were sending away. The prisoners were taken to Fort Pembina and confined in the barracks. General O'Neill took his capture very philosophically; and, on being put into an ambulance, he produced his pipe and smoked during the short ride to the fort.

The *New York Tribune* of the 19th says that "the United States Commissioner before whom the General and his captured followers were taken considered himself bound to discharge them, because the offence was committed on Canadian soil, and was, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. The officers and leading spirits of the expedition were therefore released. The people of Manitoba are greatly excited by the sudden demonstration of General O'Neill and his band, and volunteers are rapidly enlisting in every portion of the province. As soon as the report of the capture of General O'Neill was circulated throughout the province, Kiel made his way to Winnipeg and tendered Governor Archibald his services, together with 150 Frenchmen, in driving out the invading forces. The meeting between Kiel and the Governor is said to have been of the most demonstrative character, the two shaking hands no less than five times in one minute."

RESPECTABLE BEGGARS.—The hotel-keeper is expected to charge for attendance in his bill, yet well-dressed beggars, in the shape of waiters, demand additional money from the guest who is leaving. It is the same in theatres and places of amusement. Payment is made for the entertainment, but respectfully-dressed beggars, in the shape of box-keepers and other attendants, are not ashamed to beg on their own account. It is the same in travelling, the guard and railway porters beg for money, if not in words by "signs" equally intelligible, and if not satisfied will give only grudging attendance. In visiting a gentleman's house, the well-fed butler locks for his fee. Even in churches the similar system of begging from strangers by headless and poor openers is practised.—*An American's Notes on England in the "Leisure Hour."*

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.—On Monday afternoon a deputation from the South-Eastern Railway Company, consisting of Sir E. Watkin, the chairman; Mr. W. Eborall, the general manager; Mr. Shaw, secretary; and Mr. Brady, engineer, attended a meeting of a local committee, appointed some years ago, at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, to lay before them the plan prepared for carrying the present line of railway through the town of Greenwich to Charlton, and thence to make a continuous communication with the North Kent line of railway through Woolwich and other towns in Kent. The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. Ang reformer, and there was a large attendance of influential residents in the neighbourhood. It was explained to the committee that the new line proposed was a diversion from that originally intended; that it would prove a more direct line, and interfere less with the taking of important and valuable buildings in its construction, and consequently be completed at a much less cost. The chief difficulty the company had had to contend with was the main sewer of the Metropolitan Board of Works; but, after a consultation with Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to that board, and an offer on the part of the company to construct a supplementary sewer, it had been agreed that no opposition should be offered by the Metropolitan Board to the application to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session. After a careful examination of the plan, the committee agreed to accept it as in every way satisfactory, and the necessary measures were adopted to give it support before the Parliamentary Committee. Sir E. Watkin announced that the eastern section of the line, from Charlton to Maze-hill, Greenwich, is in a satisfactory state of progress, and it is believed will be completed and opened by March 1 next, with a station at Coomb Farm-lane.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES INQUIRY.—CURIOUS EVIDENCE.—The Friendly Societies Commission sat at Liverpool on Monday, when some very interesting evidence as to the working of burial societies was given. The first witness was James Wignall, who said that his wife was insured in the Protection Burial Society, and it was fully six months before his claim was paid, so that he had to advance all the funeral expenses out of his own pocket. He had also been persistently denied an inspection of the books. A Mr. McCarthy said that a child of his, which was insured in the St. Anne's Society, died. When he made his claim he found that some woman, unknown to him, had also insured the child, got a registrar's certificate, and been paid her claim. Fearing that the child had died from foul play, he had the body exhumed, and a coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Natural causes." James Hollis, a collector of the society, said that the child was duly enrolled by some woman whose address he did not take, and there was nothing to excite suspicion. Mr. Clarke Aspinwall, the Liverpool borough Coroner, said that with respect to the subject of children being wilfully neglected, in order to obtain money when they died, there was often a indisputable but not legal evidence that such a practice existed. He thought that for the sake of prestige the societies, as a rule, were too prompt in paying, without careful inquiry in suspicious cases. Mr. Shepherd, the sub-treasurer of the Protective Society, said that, as a rule—sometimes departed from—no member was enrolled without furnishing an address. They had very few defalcations in their society; last year they amounted to £17 19s. As to the witness Wignall, he was himself to blame for the delay as to the payment of the claim for his wife. The committee refused to let him see the books because he was so persistently troublesome. He (witness) thought that all the books of burial societies ought to be carefully and officially inspected. He wished the Government to insist on careful balance sheets being regularly published and distributed among the members. Meetings of such societies were often packed by persons who had no legal right to vote, and he thought some properly qualified official should attend to see that only legally qualified members attended and voted. He thought that the collectors, who had always great influence, should not be allowed to vote at meetings.



SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. MACDONALD, Inverness, grocer—I. STEWART, Edinburgh, fruiterer—J. CAIRNS Glasgow, merchant—D. P. CHALMERS, Stromness, watchmaker—H. and J. A. BRODIE and G. BURNET, Glasgow merchants.



Now ready, price 10s.,  
VOL. XVIII.  
**THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES**  
(New Series).  
Also  
Covers for Binding Vol. XVIII., and all the preceding  
Vols., at 2s. each.  
Reading Cases, 1s. 6d. each.  
Indices to all the Vols., 1d. each;  
or, free by post, three halfpenny stamps.  
May be ordered of any Bookseller or  
Newspaper in the United Kingdom, or from  
the Publisher,  
T. Fox, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

**SUBSCRIBERS**  
TO THE  
**ILLUSTRATED TIMES**  
requiring Back Numbers to Complete sets may obtain  
them by order through their Bookseller or Newspaper; but, if  
preferred, will be forwarded post-free (if in print), per return  
of post, by the Publisher on receipt of stamps to the value of  
threepenny-halfpenny for each Copy.  
T. Fox, Publisher, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

**REDUCED POSTAL TARIFF.**  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO**  
**THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.**  
For the United Kingdom.  
Three Months .. .. 3s. 10d.  
Six Months .. .. 7s. 7d.  
Twelve Months .. .. 15s. 2d.  
(In all cases to be Paid in Advance.)  
Subscribers are respectfully requested to forward Post Office  
Orders payable at the Somerset House Post Office, Strand, to  
T. Fox, the Publisher,  
Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Now ready,  
**SIX COLOURED PLATES, PRICE ONE SHILLING,**  
**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON**  
**ALMANACK FOR 1872,**  
containing  
**SIX EMBLEMATIC PICTURES OF BIRDS,**  
from Paintings by J. Wolf.  
Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process;  
**TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;**  
Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena,  
with Explanatory Notes;  
Twelve Illustrations of  
**THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,**  
by E. Weedon, as Headings to the Calendar.

The Royal Family of Great Britain: the Queen's Household;  
her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Officers and Officers;  
Bankers; Law and University Officers; Fixed and Movable  
Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during  
the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the  
Franco-Prussian War; Obituaries of Eminent Persons;  
Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of  
Weights, Measures, and Coins; Times of High Water;  
Post-Office Regulations; together with a large  
amount of useful and valuable information, which has during  
the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON  
ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the  
Library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknow-  
ledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.  
The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON  
ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still  
greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as  
favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation  
second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is enclosed in an elegant  
cover, printed in colour by the same process as the Six Coloured  
Plates, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the  
drawing-room table.  
The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is published at the  
Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 128, Strand, and sold  
by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

**CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.**—40th Year.  
Contents of NOVEMBER Part.—Price 5d.  
Miss Brown. In Fourteen Chapters.  
Toys as Teachers.  
Mr. Cowslip's Holiday.  
Phantom Armies.  
A Glimpse of the Yemen In-  
surrection. In Two Parts.  
And Chapters XIX.—XXV. of an entirely Original Tale,  
entitled  
**CECIL'S TRYST.**  
Sold by all Booksellers, Newsagents, and at Railway Stations.

**NEW NOVELS.**  
KNOWN TO NONE. Post 8vo. [Next week.]  
**THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY RICHMOND.**  
By GEORGE MEREDITH.  
(Reprinted from the "Cornhill Magazine.") 3 vols. [Ready.]  
FIRTH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

**MODES, MADAME HANGION,**  
from Le Boulevard des Italiens, Paris,  
begs to inform those who require the Choicest  
and latest Sewing Machines, and who desire the  
opened large SHOW-ROOMS at  
111, Great Portland-street,  
Regent-street, London, W.

**LEVEY'S POPULAR SONG,**  
ESMERALDA.  
"Esmeralda," by Madame Bodda-Pyne.  
"Esmeralda," by Madame Bunderdorf.  
"Esmeralda," by Madlle. Leihbart.  
"Esmeralda," by Miss Fortado.  
and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.  
Sent for 24 stamps.

**PIANOFORTES.**—MOORE and MOORE  
Let their Pianofortes on Hire for Three Years; after  
which the instrument becomes the Property of the Hirer. Easy  
Terms, from 25s. per quarter. These instruments are warranted  
of the best manufacture. Pianofortes from 16s. 10s. and  
105, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

**HARMONIUMS.**—MOORE and MOORE'S  
Easy Terms, from 2s. per quarter. Carriage free.  
Illustrated Price-List post-free.  
Ware-rooms, 104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM,**  
Library, Dining-Room, and other parts of the House. Vases, Figures,  
Candelsticks, Inkstands, Obelisks, Inlaid Tables, Watch-stands,  
&c., in Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar, &c. Can be had of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

**MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY.**  
Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of these  
interesting branches of Science, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to  
1000s. each, of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, W.C. Mr.  
Tennant gives private instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

**RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME.**—Pomade  
to change Grey Hair and Beard in a few days to their  
original Colour through the agency of light. Easy to apply.  
Free from the poisonous ingredients usually contained in the  
so-called Hair-Restorers, and gives more natural shade than  
Hair-Dyes. Price, with brush, 3s. 6d.—3s. 12s. Strand, 128,  
Regent-st.; and 24, Cornhill; and 76, King's-road, Brighton.

**A FACT.**—ALEX. ROSS guarantees his  
HAIR COLOUR WASH to Restore, in two days, Grey  
Hair or Whiskers to their Original Colour. Price, 10s. 6d.  
Sent for stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

**J. GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH**  
PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives  
the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay,  
and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.  
JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED  
TOILET and NURSERY POWDER, recommended for its  
purity. To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists; and at  
Angel-passage, 35, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

**GLENFIELD STARCH.**  
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry;  
and her Majesty's Laundrys says that  
"It is the finest Starch she ever used."  
Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority  
Beware of spurious imitations.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**  
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is  
the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality un-  
rivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest  
Cognac Brandy. Note the words "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY"  
on Seal, Label, and Cork.—64, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

**MELBOURNE MEAT-PRESERVING**  
COMPANY (LIMITED).  
COOKED BEEF and MUTTON in Tins,  
with full instructions for use.  
Prime Qualities and Free from Bone.  
Sold Retail by Grocers and Provision-Dealers throughout the  
Kingdom.  
Wholesale by  
JOHN MCALL and CO., 157, Houndditch, London.

**FOUR SEAL JACKETS and PALETOTS.**  
24 in. deep, 5 to 10gs. } A  
26 " 8 to 12gs. } choice  
28 " 9 to 15gs. } from  
30 " 11 to 20gs. } several  
32 " 15 to 25gs. } hundreds.  
Ladies intending to purchase will find an advantage in doing  
so early. The above Goods are warranted, and, having been  
prepared during the summer months, are very much lower in  
price than they could now be produced at. They are also  
cheaper than last year.  
PETER ROBINSON will be pleased to forward, free on ap-  
plication, Engravings, with description of all this Season's New  
Mantles.  
103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**NEW MANTLES.**  
Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, lace, gimp, &c. 5 to 40gs.  
Velvet Mantle, fur trimmed .. .. 8 .. 100gs.  
Velvet Jackets .. .. 3 .. 10gs.  
Velvet Jackets, trimmed lace, gimp .. .. 5 .. 15gs.  
Cloth Mantles, very rich in shape and trimming .. 6 .. 15gs.  
Cloth Jackets, beautiful variety .. .. 1 .. 6gs.  
House Jackets, novelties, shaped and loose .. .. 3 .. 2gs.  
House Jackets, beautifully embroidered .. .. 1 .. 2gs.  
Opera Jackets, embroidered with gold .. .. 3 .. 10gs.  
Opera Mantles, some beautiful novelties .. .. 1 .. 10gs.  
Waterproof Mantles, sleeves and capes .. .. 1 .. 2gs.  
Waterproof Mantles, new and circular shapes .. .. 1 .. 24gs.  
Illustrations of this Season's New Mantles  
post-free on application.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**CRETONNES, CACHEMIRES, and FLANNELS FOR**  
**DOLLY VARDENS, POLONAISES, &c.**  
A choice collection of Elegant Designs, upon  
black or white grounds, in Chintz colours of every combination.  
IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.  
**VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS,**  
Beautifully Soft and Very Rich, specially adapted for  
Complete Costumes, Duities, Tunes of High  
Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large  
amount of useful and valuable information, which has during  
the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON  
ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the  
Library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknow-  
ledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.  
The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON  
ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still  
greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as  
favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation  
second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is enclosed in an elegant  
cover, printed in colour by the same process as the Six Coloured  
Plates, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the  
drawing-room table.  
The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is published at the  
Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 128, Strand, and sold  
by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

**FOR AUTUMN and TRAVELLING DRESSES.**  
**INVERARY FRINGED TWEEDS,**  
made of the very best Wool (Waterproof), in rich  
Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Brown, Navy, Violet, Blue, &c.,  
at 21s. to 28s. 6d. the Full Costume. Patterns free.

**SPECIAL FOREIGN NOVELTIES FOR**  
**LADIES' RICH AUTUMN DRESSES.**  
Drap d'Italie, all Wool, beautifully soft, in very rich  
Colours, from 22s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Habit Cloths, same  
Colours, 21s. 6d. Popeline Velours, a new Silken Fabric, 28s. 6d.  
the Dress.  
Rich Satin Cloths, all Wool, every Colour, 18s. 9d. to 29s. 6d.  
the Dress. Terry Cord Silk Poplins, in a perfectly new series of  
shades, 35s. the Dress.  
Patterns of all the above post-free from PETER ROBINSON'S.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE RESPECTING THE**  
**"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).**  
In reply to numerous inquiries,  
PETER ROBINSON begs to state that  
he has succeeded in having several thousand pieces of this much-  
admired Fabric made in rich warm tints,  
suitable for autumn wear;  
and that, notwithstanding the increased cost in all goods of  
foreign production,  
it will be sold in all the New Colours at the old price of  
13s. 9d. the Dress.  
This charming material can be obtained only from  
PETER ROBINSON,  
103 to 108, Oxford-street.—Patterns free.

**CHEAP and USEFUL FABRICS**  
**FOR LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES.**  
Now ready, a Complete Collection of  
New Material, 10s. to 25s. the Dress. Patterns free.

**FOR AUTUMN and WINTER SHIRTS.**  
**THE ATHOL FANCY FLANNEL,**  
in numerous patterns, all wool, fast colours,  
Equally adapted for Gentlemen's Shirts or Ladies' Jackets.  
1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

**THE BEST TIME TO BUY SILKS.**  
**ONE THOUSAND ODD DRESS**  
LENGTHS OF RICH FANCY SILKS are now CLEAR-  
ING OUT, at reduced prices, commencing at 3s.; also extra  
qualities, 4s. and 6s. Patterns free.

**UPWARDS OF 2000 PIECES OF**  
**NEW SILKS and VELVETS**  
contracted for by  
PETER ROBINSON  
with the first Continental Manufacturers have now been  
delivered. These Silks are specially adapted for the present  
season, embracing the highest new fashions, and being the largest  
Assorted Stock of New Silks  
ever submitted to the public in this country. The prices will  
be found moderate, and are sure to give satisfaction to all who  
purchase.  
The Silks commence at 21s. 6d. to 104s. the Robe.  
The Velvets .. .. 6s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. the yard.  
A personal inspection is invited, but where it is not possible  
Patterns will be forwarded free.  
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S.**  
**MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.**  
Families are waited upon, "free of any extra charge,"  
by experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers), in any  
part of the country (no matter how distant from London), with  
an excellent choice of articles, including made-up skirts, Cos-  
tumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable and necessary  
requisite.  
Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges.  
Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.

**DRESSMAKING.**  
Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.  
Making Trimmed Dresses, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.,  
without extra charge, with Suit and Skirt.  
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large  
orders are executed at the shortest notice.  
PETER ROBINSON'S  
GENERAL DRESSING WAREHOUSE,  
226, 228, 230, and 232, Regent-street,  
the Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

**AUTUMN and WINTER DRESS**  
FABRICS.  
Gigantic Stock.  
The Largest and Cheapest in the World.  
Endless Variety—All Prices.  
All Colours—Best Quality.  
New Shades—New Stocks  
New Mixtures—New Tints  
Any length by the yard or Dress.  
French Fabrics—German Twills  
Wool Poplins—Roubaix Serges  
Scotch Plaids—Scotch Serges  
Aberdeen Linseys—Costume Cloths  
Tartan Checks—Cable Cloths  
Satin Cloths—Victoria Cord  
Scotch Tweeds—Charlie Fords  
Wool Repps—Bradford Repps  
Dolly Vardens—Cretonnes.  
Fine hand-made French Merinos, 1s. 2d. a yard,  
brilliant colours and finest wool.  
Better qualities, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d., with a full  
Assortment of all the newest Colours and Black.

Cheap Lots, under value.  
Tartan Robe and Shepherd's Checks,  
5d. a yard.  
Knickerbocker Linseys, 4d.  
Silk figured Repps, 6d.  
A few last year's Bonnets  
Checks, 3d.; Manufacturer's  
present price, 1s. 2d.  
Linen Skirtings, 3d. inches  
Also odd Dresses and Skirt Lengths, of 5 to 15 yards.  
Use full lots, at very low prices.  
Patterns free everywhere.  
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING**  
BANDS, for use before and after accouchement.  
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to  
POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

**ELFELD PARQUET FLOORS.**  
Universally acknowledged to be the best.  
By appointment to  
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR,  
and all the Courts and Museums of Germany.  
10 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.  
Sole Depot—  
13, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET,  
LONDON, W.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!  
Plain Silks.  
Corded Silks.  
Fancy Silks.  
Light Silks.  
Dark Silks.  
Japanese Silks.  
Baker and Crisp are now selling upwards  
of 250,000 worth  
of Cheap, Intermediate, and Rich Silks,  
suitable for every occasion,  
from 1s. to 5s. Full Dress.  
Patterns sent free.—128, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!  
BLACK SILKS!  
No. 1. Super Imperial Black Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.  
2. Ne Plus Ultra Black Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.  
3. Richest Black Glaces .. 25s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.  
4. Richest Black Gros Grains .. 21s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.  
5. Richest Corded Black Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.  
6. Richest Figured Black Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.  
7. Richest Black Satins, Satin  
Tures, Gros Rois, Ottoman, &c. from 25s. 6d. Full Dress.  
Patterns free.—128, Regent-street, Baker and Crisp.

**VERY IMPORTANT.**—£1300 worth of  
GARMENT SILK VELVETS (Lyons) now  
selling 35 per cent less than the usual price  
for such goods, commencing at 3s. Full  
Garment Length.—Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 128, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
New Wool SERGES, at  
5s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. Full Dress.  
New Silk Serges .. 15s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. "  
New Wool Repps .. 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. "  
New Silk Repps, very best .. 25s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. "  
New Satin Cloths .. 14s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. "  
New Satine Laine .. 10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. "  
New Satine Ture .. 25s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. "  
New Genoa Twill .. 8s. 11d. to 18s. 6d. "  
New French Diagonal .. 21s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. "  
New Soft Cords .. 6s. 11d. to 19s. 6d. "  
New Laine Cords .. 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "  
New French Merinos .. 8s. 6d. "  
New French Merinos .. 12s. 6d. "  
New French Merinos .. 15s. 9d. "  
New French Merinos .. 21s. 6d. "  
New Fancy Dresses .. 6s. 11d. to 37s. 6d. "  
New Wool Poplins .. 11s. 9d. to 27s. 6d. "  
New Wool Poplins .. 15s. 6d. "  
Also, Silk Poplin Inverary Cloths, French Flannels, London  
Cords, Wool Shirtings, Belgian, German, Scotch, and other  
Fabrics, suitable for every grade of wear, from 6d. per yard.  
Patterns free.  
Baker and Crisp, 128, Regent-street, London.

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.**  
Richest SEALSKIN JACKETS, 6s. to 15gs.  
Dolly Varden Polonaise, in every material—viz.,  
Velvets, Velveteens, Silks, Satins, and a hundred other  
materials, from 15s. 6d. to 55s. Illustrations free.  
Silk and Satin Skirts, in every style and colour, 15s. 6d. to 25s.  
Skirts and Costumes, in every material, from 1 to 20gs.  
Furs of every description, at every price.  
Price-List and Engravings free.—Baker and Crisp,  
128, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
New Evening Dresses .. 5s. 6d. Full Dress.  
Evening Dresses .. 10s. 6d. "  
Evening Dresses .. 15s. 6d. "  
Dinner Dresses .. 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. "  
Dinner Dresses .. 10s. 11d. to 2gs. "  
Wedding Dresses in great variety.  
6s. 11d. to 3gs.  
Also Gaz de Chambrays, Silk Tissues, Alpaca (Hymitrain),  
Silk Wool, and Washing Grenadines, Embroidered Muslins,  
suitable for every occasion and climate, from 6d. per yard.  
Patterns free.—Baker and Crisp, 128, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
Black Wool Serges—Black Silk Serges ..  
Black Wool Repps—Black Silk Repps .. from  
Black Satin Cloths—Black Satin Laine .. 5s. 6d.  
Black Satin Ture—Black Genoa Twill .. 2s. 6d.  
Black French Diagonal—Black Soft Cords ..  
Black Albert Cords—Black London Cords ..  
Black Christmas Cords—Black Wool Poplins ..  
Also Black Grenadines, Tissues, Silk Gaudes, Japan Cloths, and  
other materials, from 6d. per yard.  
Patterns free.—128, Regent-street.

**OUR Celebrated VELVETEENS.**  
VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY.  
BAKER and CRISP'S.  
Second Delivery of 1000 Boxes, in every shade of colour,  
from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.  
Black Silk Velveteens .. 17s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Dress.  
Coloured Silk Velveteens .. 25s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "  
Black Molekin Velveteens .. 17s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "  
Coloured Molekin Velveteens .. 25s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "  
Lyons Velvet Silk Velveteens .. 17s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "  
Genoa Silk Velveteens .. 25s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "  
Patterns free.—128, Regent-street, London.

**SECOND DELIVERY.**—BAKER and  
CRISP'S.—VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY.  
1000 Boxes.  
No. 1. 100 Boxes Molekin .. Velveteens 15s. 6d. Full Dress  
2. 200 Boxes Lyons Silks .. Velveteens 25s. 6d. "  
3. 200 Boxes Swiss Silk .. Velveteens 25s. 6d. "  
4. 100 Boxes Italian Silk .. Velveteens 25s. 6d. "  
5. 200 Boxes Genoa Silk .. Velveteens 31s. 6d. "  
6. 100 Boxes Fancy Silk .. Velveteens from 45s. to 4gs.  
10. 100 Boxes Coloured Velveteens ..  
BAKER and CRISP, 128, Regent-street. Patterns free.

**NOTICE.**—BAKER and CRISP'S  
NEW FANCY DEPARTMENT. All goods post-free.  
The New Dolly Varden Cap (head-dress) .. for 30 stamps.  
The New Hair Bow, with Birds and Feather .. " 24 "  
The New American Clouds, all colours .. " 36 "  
The New Roman Scarves—Silk or Cashmere .. " 30 "  
The New Roman Sash, 15s. 6d.  
Post-free for stamps.—Baker and Crisp, 128, Regent-street.

**LACES! LACES! LACES!—NOTICE.**  
The New Alsace, Yak, and Maltese, in White, Buff, and  
all Colours, to match the New Winter Materials.  
Patterns free.—128, Regent-street.

**NOTICE.**—PATTERN POST.—The new  
postal tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested  
to observe that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St.  
Paul's-churchyard, are the Sole Licensees of the new registered  
seriation plan for sending Patterns of Silks and all Textile  
Fabrics per post, by which every pattern can be seen at a glance.  
Ladies are invited to write for patterns.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS,**  
Coloured Glaces, thirty shades, from  
1s. 11d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free, on the new seriation  
plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS,**  
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea a  
Dress, reversible, 500 Patterns post-free, on the new seriation  
plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS,**  
Moire Antiques, Corded Silks, Chené  
and Broché Silk, from 2gs. 500 Patterns free, on the new  
seriation plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS.**  
Black Glaces, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons,  
Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns post-  
free, on the new seriation plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**10,000 NEW DRESSES for**  
the SEASON.—Ladies throughout the  
United Kingdom are invited to write for 500 Patterns of new  
Dress Materials, comprising every novelty made for the present  
season.  
D. Nicholson and Co., 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard,  
Silkmercers to the Queen.  
Established 1843.

**MRS. YOUNG'S "ONE GUINEA"**  
FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS.

**PATTERNS and ILLUSTRATIONS**  
Post-free.

**128 and 129, OXFORD-STREET,**  
LONDON, W.

**THE PATENT**  
**SELF-CLOSING COAL VASE.**  
The most convenient and useful ever invented.  
Suitable for the Office, Library, Hall, Dining and Drawing  
Room.  
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, London.

**DIGESTIVE COCOA.**  
Specially prepared for sufferers from Indigestion,  
Debility, and Pulmonary Complaints,  
is highly nutritious, easily digested, and palatable, and adapted  
for the most delicate stomach.  
Sold in Tins, from 1s. 6d., by all Chemists and Italian Ware-  
housemen, and by the Manufacturers,  
SAVORY and MOORE,  
143, New Bond-street, London, W.

**COLLIER CHOCOLATE POWDER**  
and SON'S  
strengthens the invalid and invigorates the healthy.  
Sold by all Grocers, 1s. per lb. "Try it."

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**  
Sold by all  
Stationers  
throughout  
the World.

**OKAYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE**  
POLISH—Old Knives cleaned with this preparation  
bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used  
with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine.  
Packages, 3d. each; Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. each. Whole-  
sale—Okays and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills,  
Blackfriars, London.

**GLENFIELD STARCH.**  
When you ask for  
see that you get it,  
as inferior kinds are often substituted  
for the sake of extra profits.

**NINETEENTH ANNUAL WINTER**  
EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES BY BRITISH  
and FOREIGN ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH  
GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Half-past  
Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS**  
are universally extolled for  
Curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Asthma,  
for subduing irregular action of the heart,  
and allaying palpitation.  
The Ointment must be briskly and perseveringly rubbed  
upon the back and chest twice a day.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,**  
the Best Remedy for  
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache,  
Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate  
constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.  
At 172, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**  
Impure blood, no matter how caused, is the foundation  
of all disease, hence the value of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S  
PILLS, which effectually cleanse the vital fluid from all im-  
purities. They strengthen all the organs and restore impaired  
health when all other remedies have failed.  
Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines,  
at 11d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

**HEALTH FLANNEL and MEDICATED**  
BANDS (Dr. DURAND'S PATENT).—All who value  
their health and would prolong their lives should wear these  
marvellous preservatives. They are permanent cures for pul-  
monary, rheumatic, and nervous affections, and a thorough  
safeguard against cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, and every  
form of epidemic. Bands from 7s. 6d. to 30s. each; flannel  
from 1s. to 15s. per yard. Catalogues free.—Sole Agents, Messrs.  
MARTIN and CO., 27, Coleman-street, E.C.

**SKIN DISEASES.**  
AKHURST'S GOLDEN LOTION, a safe and positive cure  
for Scurvy, Itch, Ringworm, Redness, and Pimples, all skin  
Diseases, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.—Of all Chemists, and W.  
E. Akhurst and Co., 8, Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

**SMALLPOX, FEVERS, and SKIN**  
DISEASES.  
The predisposition to is prevented by LAMPOUGH'S  
PYRETTIC SALINE. Agreeable, vitalising, and invigorating,  
its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Take it  
as directed. Sold by Chemists and the maker,  
H. Lamplough, 113, Holborn-hill.

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-**  
road.—Open to the sick poor without letters of recom-  
mendation. FUNDs urgently needed.  
JAMES S. BLYTH, Secy.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West**  
Strand, W.C.—This Hospital provides accommodation for  
150 In-Patients constantly, and affords relief to upwards of 4000  
cases of accident and emergency annually. CONTRIBUTIONS  
are earnestly solicited.  
HENRY WOOLCOTT, Secy.

**THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho-**  
square (established 1842), for the Reception of Patients  
from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.  
CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of this  
National Charity, which is open and free to every poor and  
suffering woman in the land.  
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Ransom,  
Bouverie, and Co.  
HENRY B. INGRAM, Secretary.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR**  
DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park. The Com-  
mittee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS in support of the exten-  
sive operations of this Institution. The Hospital is entirely  
dependent on voluntary support. 2000 Patients have been  
relieved by the Charity since its commencement, in 1848.  
Treasurer—Henry Tucker, Esq., 30, Gresham-street.  
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.  
HENRY SELL, Hon. Secy.  
WILLIAM JONES, Secy.

**THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 48**  
Highgate,  
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
This Hospital depends entirely on voluntary support.  
The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.  
Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Descom, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs.  
Herries.  
SAMUEL WHITFOOT, Secretary.

**THE RUPTURE SOCIETY.**—Patron, his  
Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.  
This Society was established in the year 1804 for the purpose  
of supplying trusses to the necessitous classes.  
The number of patients assisted by the Society to Midsummer  
last was 57,037. Within the last three years more